

# THE ATHENÆUM

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**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.** 25, Albemarle-street, W.—The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at **PLYMOUTH**, commencing on **WEDNESDAY, August 15.**

President-Elect.

Prof. ALLEN THOMSON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.S.E.

**NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.**—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several Communications, that each Author should prepare an abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and that he should send it, together with the original Memoir, by book-post, on or before August 1, addressed thus:—"General Secretaries, British Association, 25, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section . . . . .". It should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

G. GRIFFITH, M.A.  
Assistant-General Secretary, Harrow.

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DAVIS LECTURES, 1877.

A Zoological Lecture will be given in the Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park, on **THURSDAYS, at Five P.M.**

Date.	Subject.	Lecturer.
1. Thursday, June 28	Variation in Domestic Animals.	W. R. Tegetmeier, Esq. F.Z.S.
2. " July 5	Hornbills and their Habits.	Dr. Murie, F.Z.S.
3. " 12	Birds of Prey.	R. B. Sharpe, Esq. F.Z.S.
4. " 19	Frogs and Toads.	Professor Milner, F.Z.S.
5. " 26	The Ornithorhynchus.	Professor Garrod, F.Z.S.

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P. L. SOLATER, Sec.

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LITERATURE

*Falstaff's Letters.* By James White. With Notices of the Author. (Robson.)

LOVERS of Elia remember that here and there in the immortal Essays there occur references to a certain Jem White, never to be mentioned without some word of sympathy and praise. The name of this worthy has dropped out of literature, and even the especial students of Lamb's writings need to be reminded who he was. A fellow-scholar with Lamb at Christ's Hospital, and holding some office there long enough for Leigh Hunt to remember him, James White seems to have been a youth of great brilliancy and parts, and to have vehemently attracted the timid and morbid nature of Elia by his superior physical energy. White and Lloyd were Lamb's earliest literary friends; the first a fantastic creature, full of whim and spirit, the second a grave and melancholy lad, portentously solemn. In 1798 the three were inseparable, and White and Lloyd lived together in a serenity that roused the amazement of Southey, since, as that poet said, "Lloyd had no drollery in his nature, and White seemed to have nothing else." But it was two years earlier than this, and when the family of the Lambs had just reached the nadir of their misfortunes, that the little book which is here reprinted went through the press. White was probably a year or two older than Lamb, born, we may therefore guess, about 1772; he had just, at Lamb's recommendation, read the comedies and histories of Shakspeare, and the result was this volume of letters, written, as the more eminent friend said in later days, "from the fulness of a young soul, newly kindling at the Shakespearian flame, and bursting to be delivered of a rich exuberance of conceits." The book had little or no success, and White was never again tempted into authorship. The innocent licence of his youth took other forms than quaint writing; he instituted those sausage-feasts for sweeps of which Elia gives so charming a description in 'The Praise of Chimney-Sweepers'; he became the centre of a joyous group of boon-companions, among whom he would talk pure Falstaff the whole evening through, and among whom he enjoyed a pleasant fame as a master of all quips and humours. At last he married the daughter of Faulder, the bookseller, and died about the year 1820, leaving a widow and three children. In his later years he was a modest agent for newspapers. Thus silently burned away a spirit whose youth seemed

lighted at the old Elizabethan fire, leaving the world so quietly that the very year of his death is doubtful.

His one book, however, has at last attracted the notice of students, and is presented again to the world after being forgotten for eighty years. It was originally published in 1796, under the quaint title of "Original Letters, &c., of Sir John Falstaff and his Friends; now first made public by a Gentleman, a descendant of Dame Quickly, from genuine manuscripts which have been in the possession of the Quickly Family near four hundred years." There followed a fantastic dedication to "Master Samuel Irelande," in black letter, a droll poking of fun at that arch-dupe. The preface gave an account of the history of the letters in a style then unfamiliar enough, but soon afterwards to be introduced to popularity by Charles Lamb.—

"I am happy in presenting the world with a series of most interesting manuscript letters, &c. They were found by Mrs. Quickly, Landlady of the Boar Tavern in Eastcheap, in a private drawer, at the left-hand corner of a walnut-tree escrutoire, the property of Sir John Falstaff, after the good Knight's death. At Mrs. Quickly's demise, which happened in August, 1419, they devolved, among other Outlandish papers, such as leases, title-deeds, &c., to her heiress-at-law, an elderly maiden-sister; who, unfortunately for all the world, and to my individual eternal sorrow and regret, of all the dishes in the culinary system, was fond of roast pig. A curse on her epicurean guts, that could not be contented with plain mutton, like the rest of her Ancestors! Reader, whenever as journeying onward in thy epistolary progress, a chasm should occur to interrupt the chain of events, I beseech these blame not me, but curse the rump of roast pig. The maiden-sister, conceive with what pathos I relate it, absolutely made use of several, no doubt invaluable letters, to shade the jutting protuberances of that animal from disproportionate excoarication in its circuitous approaches to the fire."

The letters themselves are not all written by, or even addressed to, Sir John Falstaff. The correspondence embraces the whole circle of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' The fat knight writes to Hal, and the prince replies; Justice Shallow corresponds on business matters with Davy, very sagely; Ancient Pistol and Corporal Nym are obscure and pompous in a beautiful kind of bastard blank verse; gentle Abraham Slender indites words of love to sweet Ann Page. The whole comedy is repeated before us in this subjective way, with a delicacy and a humour not by any means unworthy of Charles Lamb himself. Nor is the debt that Elia owed to this small volume confined to the obvious conceit of the roast pig, above quoted. In many places, the thought, the phrase, the turn of humour, are precisely like those of the Essays, and Lamb himself was never tired of praising a book from which he evidently felt that he had learned much. At the same time the manner is antiquated, and the mannerism is not humanized by those flashes of tender genius that make us forget the oddity of Charles Lamb in sympathy and admiration. The style of both authors is, to speak the truth, an anachronism; it is an effort to restore the fantastic idioms of the rich Elizabethan age, when the germs of imagination, like seeds in a warm earth, were madly shooting in every direction, and forcing the untrained language to do their wayward bidding. Of the true conceited prose of that time, there is no

example out of Shakspeare so powerful as the talk of Bosola in the 'Duchess of Malfi.' If we turn to this wonderful tissue of high fancies and crude conceits, we find ourselves speculating how far such language as this can ever have been spontaneous, and questioning whether any Englishman did ever, off the stage, express himself so quaintly. It is more the language of soliloquy, fitter for a solitary than a boon companion, and more at home in the pages of 'The Gull's Hornbook' than in the mouths of actors in a heart-rending tragedy. When a modern dramatist introduces it, as Mr. R. H. Horne in his 'Death of Marlowe,' it seems too scandalously wayward to be natural or welcome. As the first of modern English writers to revive this humouristic style, however, James White deserves attention; he led the van of which Barry Cornwall, Beddoes, Keats, and Lamb, were more eminent camp-followers, and, if merely as a profound lover of Shakspeare, he deserves attention in these days when Shakspeare has fallen into the hands of the Philistines and the ready-reckoners. He gives a good definition of his own style, unwittingly, in a letter from Falstaff to Ancient Pistol:—

"Thou art a shrewd linguist,—thou hast ever a throng of goodly quips and conceits; yea, more at thy tongue's beck, than he that doth refine from his brain with the help of the Still, Time; but they are crude, they are crude, mine Ancient, they do lack dressing, they are like to an unwrought commodity, which the handicraftsman cannot utter, until it is shaped to the purposes of the consumer."

It was the gift of Charles Lamb to shape the crude conceits of White to the purposes of the reading public, and his own opinion of his old friend was of the highest. That his praise was not ill bestowed, every reader of these letters will be ready to admit. There is real dramatic insight, as well as humour, in the various characterizations, and in the passages referring to Slender there seems to us a tinge of absolute genius. The death of the unfortunate Slender, who is surmised to have pined away after the wrong voice had answered "Budget" to his "Mum," has been greatly praised. We will not quote it here, but rather a passage out of a letter from the same hero to Ann Page:—

"Fair Mistress Ann,—It is not the fashion of Abram Slender to disparage any. There be some among thy suitors that have very good gifts and graces. Imprimis, or first of all, Mr. Fenton. He hath a good leg and an indifferent breast, and is indeed a youth of good conditions. He danceth, singeth songs without book, and hath store of riddles and good nights, and is, in sooth, a very dog at fence; but he hath seen wild days, Mistress Ann, and wild nights,—he hath consorted with the loose, the idle, and the graceless,—he hath kept more wassels, and spent more monies upon riotings and chamberings, I think, on my conscience, than the mad, merry fat knight himself. I will not say much of myself—it is not my way; but the learned Sir Hugh, and the wise Justice Shallow—who is also my cousin (by my mother's side—she came of the Shallows of Gloucestershire, and spelt her name with an e (Shallowe),—these can vouch for me, that I am not given to drinkings and expences, and wasting my patrimony. Folks did use to commend me therefore. I was called in mine own country 'Staid Abram,' sometimes 'Sober Abraham';—good commendations, as times go—good commendations, if rightly taken, fair Mistress Ann. I say again, I do not mean to disparage any,—neither again will I run comparisons with the French Leach Caius,—he is suspected,

yea, shrewdly, fair Ann, of a plot—he is disaffected—shun him—he is thought to be a spy. My Cousin Shallow hath also an eye upon him. I do repeat it, shun him.”

This shows a fine insight into the nature of poor simple Slender, and things as good as this are not rare in these pages. We welcome White's 'Falstaff Letters' as a charming contribution to Shakspearean literature, although it will not bear the comparison that it inevitably provokes with Landor's 'Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare.'

The original edition of the 'Letters' has a pretty frontispiece, in which Falstaff is seen learning to dance. We do not know why this has not been reproduced in the new issue.

*Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism.* By Nicholas Sander, D.D., some time Fellow of New College, Oxford. Published A.D. 1585, with a Continuation of the History, by the Rev. Edward Rishton, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by David Lewis, M.A. (Burns & Oates.)

THERE might be good reasons at the present time for publishing a new edition of this celebrated history. There may also be reasons, in the eyes of some, for translating it into English; but as historians, who alone can make good use of it, may be supposed to understand Latin, no great harm, perhaps, might have been done by leaving it in the original language; and if the translator wished to use it for controversial purposes, he should have printed the original text with his translation, side by side. As it is, he has given us a book which will not serve the historian's end, and which, in a partisan point of view, must be regarded as an appeal to the unlearned world in behalf of Rome, altogether one-sided while pretending to be impartial. The volume of the work is swelled by numerous and lengthy footnotes, corroborative of the statements in the text, and it cannot be denied that Mr. Lewis has shown a great deal of painstaking industry in examining original authorities. Whether it was the result of these investigations or of a foregone conclusion, he has not only satisfied himself that Dr. Sanders's book is "the earliest and the most trustworthy account which we possess" of the English Reformation, but he ventures so to introduce it to the reader, as if its character in this respect were indisputable, and had never been called in question. As we do not intend to accept his opinion in this matter, so we may as well here mention that we do not mean to accept the new name he has given to his author. All previous writers, so far as we are aware, have called him Sanders or Saunders, and Mr. Lewis shows no reason for dropping the final letter. But he will persuade the world to adopt his spelling of the name long before he will convince ordinary readers of Sanders's impartiality.

His boldness may be partly the result of a just contempt for the criticisms of Burnet and other writers of an equally strong bias on the opposite side, whose accuracy, it may be conceded, will not bear too strict examination. In the eyes of Burnet and his followers, Sanders was nothing but a malignant calumniator and a falsifier of history. Yet Burnet, it must be owned, was by no means the first who so regarded him; and if the Bishop had not professed himself to be an original investigator of history,

he might have been pardoned for adopting the prejudices of others who went before him. From its first publication, indeed, the book excited, as the author could not but have anticipated that it would, the most vehement denunciation. It was felt to be at once an insult to Queen Elizabeth and an attack upon the religion of Englishmen; nor was the resentment which it provoked peculiar to any one party in the Reformed Church. Even in the days of Charles the First, Dr. Heylin, the friend and disciple of Laud, called the author Dr. Slanders, and denounced his "frequent falsehoods" as strongly as any Puritan divine of the time of the last Tudor sovereign.

The present generation can afford to be more impartial. The facts in dispute have no longer any bearing on the succession to the Crown or the loyalty of the subject, and on many points facilities exist for ascertaining the truth which did not exist before. Indeed, the early history of the Reformation has already been subjected to a scrutiny which was not even possible till within the last twenty years; and it must be acknowledged as the result of the inquiry that Sanders was right even in some of those statements which were formerly supposed to be a great deal too bad to be true. It is no longer possible, for instance, to deny the unpleasant story about the relations between Henry the Eighth and Mary Boleyn before he directed his attentions to her sister Anne, or to believe, as Mr. Froude believed some years ago, that Henry was guilty of conjugal infidelity in one instance only. Inconceivable as it may well appear, the fact is now most painfully established, that at the very time Henry sought a divorce from Catherine on the plea of affinity, he had already contracted quite as close an affinity with Anne Boleyn by illicit intercourse with her sister. The bull of divorce which he required from Rome was, therefore, to be supplemented by another, of which the draft, prepared under his direction, is still in the Record Office, removing an obstacle to the new marriage quite as formidable, and far more disgraceful than that which he himself declared fatal to the validity of the first!

In this instance, therefore, the veracity of Sanders is fully vindicated; and that being so, it will be asked, is it possible that he could have overstated anything at all? If his object was to blacken the Reformation and all who took part in bringing it on, could he have invented anything worse than this? We should say not, because we believe Sanders was incapable of inventing what he deliberately set down as fact; yet worse than this he has certainly related. Anne Boleyn, he informs us, was not merely the sister of a woman whom Henry the Eighth had debauched, but was actually Henry's own daughter. Her reputed father had been sent abroad on the King's affairs; she was born during his absence; Sir Thomas Boleyn, at his return, would have sought a divorce from his wife, but the King induced him to keep the matter quiet, and it was well known to all the circle who it was that had usurped the husband's rights.

Now, it is one thing to say that Sanders reported this horrible story in good faith; quite another thing to maintain that it is true. Mr. Lewis, who is bent on showing the trustworthiness of his author, does not shrink from the latter alternative; but the grounds on

which he attempts to prove it plausible are as shadowy as can well be. First there are some words of Sir Thomas More, stating that he had conscientious reasons, which no man knew, and which he would never disclose to any man, for refusing the oath to the succession. But if More kept his reasons to himself (and it was wise in him to do so under any circumstances) there is no great ground for supposing that they are known to Mr. Lewis. And yet, even if the cause that he suggests were the true cause, it by no means follows as a matter of course that More's suspicions were correct. Nor is the case much strengthened by a suggestion of Archdeacon Harpsfield, that More had in view certain rumours about Læ Boleyn and her daughter Mary; for even he does not, it would appear, distinctly credit Henry with Anne's paternity. Further a passage quoted from Dr. Stapleton is strangely mistranslated by Mr. Lewis to make it convey this imputation. According to Mr. Lewis, Stapleton says of Elizabeth, "Nothing can be more at variance with the laws of nature than her existence." But it is clearly not her existence, but her conduct that Stapleton means to stigmatize:—"et ab ipsis nature legibus quam longissime aberrat." The words are scurrilous enough, but how they can be supposed to bear witness to Sanders's story we do not understand. We should rather say Stapleton knew nothing of that story, or if he knew, disbelieved it; for he vents his utmost malice in the next sentence in an insinuation that Elizabeth was not Henry's daughter. He says nothing about the birth of her mother.

The story, in fact, can be all but shown to be impossible by the most positive disproof of which such a tale is capable. Dr. Sanders says Anne Boleyn was born during a two years' absence of her father, who was then the King's ambassador in France,—or at least discharging some sort of duty there for the King, for Mr. Lewis will not admit that *legatum agente* implies that he was actually an ambassador. For what king was he so employed? The story in Sanders implies clearly that it was for Henry the Eighth. But we have the positive statement of Camden that Anne Boleyn was born in the year 1507, which was during the reign of Henry the Seventh. Mr. Lewis meets this by simply disbelieving Camden, and suggesting that Anne was born some years later. Curiously enough, Camden's date has been equally objected to by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who lately insisted that she must have been born some years earlier. It is a very inconvenient date for theorists on both sides; and Mr. Lewis can only say that Camden "seems to have had no authority for his assertion." We wonder what authority Camden could have given that Mr. Lewis would have taken as satisfactory. If a herald and antiquary is not to be believed on a certain point simply because he is a first informant, even though he lived not far from the time, and had good opportunities of learning the fact, it is hard to say to what we may trust at all.

Mr. Lewis, however, is persuaded that the date is untrustworthy,—that, in fact, it is a mere guess, and, perhaps (what wonderful things may be done by "perhaps"! ), a guess made for the express purpose of furnishing grounds "for disputing the history of Anne as it was known to Dr. Sander." Perhaps, if

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a statement were made for an express purpose it would be used for that purpose, which there is no appearance that this ever was; or, perhaps, if it were made for that purpose it could have been denied for an opposite purpose, of which there is no appearance either. Still, let us give "perhaps" all that is justly due to it. Camden's date may, no doubt, have been an error, and Anne may have been born, as Mr. Lewis desires to make out, "in 1510, or even 1511." But, unluckily for this suggestion, we have the most distinct evidence that Sir Thomas Boleyn was at home in February, 1511; we can account for pretty nearly his whole life afterwards; and the full information we have about the diplomatic agents of Henry the Eighth, from the very commencement of his reign, forbids us to suppose that any two years' mission to France, even before that date, could have escaped unnoticed in the State Papers.

Moreover, Mr. Lewis does not save his author's credit elsewhere by putting the birth of Anne later than Camden puts it; for another of Sanders's nice stories is that Anne Boleyn "sinned with her father's butler" at the age of fifteen, and then with his chaplain, before she went to France. Now at fifteen, even according to Camden's date, she must have already been to France and come back again. So that for this part of the story she would require to have been born some years earlier, and not later, than 1507. Thus, it is clearly quite impossible to vindicate the accuracy of Sanders throughout his whole history, although much, undoubtedly, is true that has hitherto been reputed slanderous.

We have been led into this investigation most unwillingly; but the claim put forward on behalf of Sanders as a writer to be implicitly trusted has compelled us to show the contrary. That he was wilfully inaccurate, even in the dreadful calumnies we have been investigating, we do not for a moment suppose. He was not the author of these statements. At all events, as to the first, he cites as his authority a lost Life of Sir Thomas More, by his nephew, William Rastall; and on what evidence Rastall believed it we are not informed. The age was full of monstrous facts, of which the Boleyn family had more than their share; and it was easy for a strong partisan like Sanders to believe too much. His history of "the Anglican Schism" can never be quoted in these days as a satisfactory authority. It is valuable only as showing the strong feelings of contempt and indignation with which the origin and progress of the Reformation were viewed by the opposite party. Nor can Mr. Lewis make anything more of it by his laborious advocacy.

*François et Russes. Moscou et Sébastopol, 1812-1854. Par Alfred Rambaud. (Paris, Berger Levrault & Co.)*

NAPOLEON'S expedition to Moscow and the siege of Sevastopol, from whatever point of view they may be considered, stand out as two of the greatest events of this century. Other events may have been in their effects more important, but these two are surrounded with such a poetic and sentimental interest as to attract the attention and to appeal strongly to the imagination. To be sure, the poetic and sentimental side of the campaigns of 1812

and 1854 was not what induced M. Rambaud—although he has done full justice to it—to write on this subject. He had in his mind that these were the two principal occasions on which France and Russia were opposed to each other, and the purpose of his book, which is sometimes only too apparent, is to show that France and Russia are hereditary and natural allies, and France and Germany hereditary and natural foes. Strange to say, neither of these wars left rancour in the minds either of the French or of the Russians; they felt as though they had been obliged by some fate to fight against each other as armies and peoples, but they personally bore no hatred to each other. While the tendency to depreciate Germany is sometimes too visible, it is impossible to read this book without pleasure or without sympathy, and even at times the simple narration of brave deeds and of pathetic scenes will bring tears into the eyes.

The five sections of the book tell of the Grand Army at Moscow, the battle-field of Borodino, the Russians at Sevastopol, the present aspects of the battle-ground of the Crimea, and the new Russian army. The second and fourth parts are souvenirs of travel. The first and third are taken from the accounts of eye-witnesses. The fifth is a comparison of the new Russian conscript for six months and the French volunteer for one year, translated from the *Messenger of Europe*.

In reading the first part, one acquainted with Russian literature will have vividly before his eyes the pictures of the war of 1812 in 'War and Peace,' the great novel of Count Leo Tolstoi. M. Rambaud has relied for his authorities chiefly upon a collection of memoirs by eye-witnesses, edited by M. de Novosiltsof, who wrote under the pseudonym of Madame Tolytcheva, leaving aside the very many other accounts, also by eye-witnesses, which have been published in French and Russian, and especially the account of the occupation of Moscow lately printed by Mr. Petrof in Mr. Bartenief's historical journal, *The Russian Archives*. Had the author used all this additional material, his description, perhaps, would have been more complete and detailed, but it could not have been more affecting, nor have presented a truer picture of what took place after the occupation of Moscow by the French. There are many points, however, with regard to the incidents of the evacuation of the city by the Russian inhabitants, the conduct of the Governor-General, Count Rostoptchin, his crazy orders, and his acts of cruelty, the conduct of the troops of Napoleon,—who were by no means all French,—and their relations with the remaining inhabitants, the conflagration of the city, and its resettlement, which deserve further elucidation, and will richly repay the historical student. The life of Count Rostoptchin, by his grandson, Count Ségur, naturally overlooks many of these points, and even M. Rambaud himself, in his article on Count Rostoptchin, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 15, 1876, professes his inability to clear up some of the knottier questions. Who burned Moscow? The Russians accuse the French, and the French accuse the Russians, especially Count Rostoptchin himself. He at first denied it; then, when owing to the revolution in public opinion it seemed an heroic act, he admitted it; and, finally, in

later years, he denied it again. Curiously enough, M. Rambaud, in a subsequent passage in his book, has hit on the truth without knowing it. Speaking of a village near Borodino, he says: "All this gives me the idea of a box of matches; a spark falling on this fir-tree, on this cottage, on this straw, dried and heated through and through by the August sun, would be enough to set it all on fire. It is easy to understand why so great a number of Russian villages lighted the advance of the Grand Army and the retreat of the Russian army. A shell was not even necessary. It was enough that some old soldier had knocked out the ashes of his pipe." Indeed, how could Moscow help burning? Here was a city of 9,000 houses, more than two-thirds of which were wooden, without including the churches, schools, and public buildings. These houses were all low, many of them had wooden roofs, and all were surrounded by wooden out-buildings, and generally by wooden fences. Of the 300,000 people who had previously lived in Moscow scarcely 15,000 remained. There were no guards, no look-outs, no police; the very fire-engines, wretched as they were, and wretched as they still are, had been removed for safety, and the city was occupied by a foreign army. Even now, with fire-towers and fire-police, with many stone and brick houses, and with all precautions, there are, on an average, two fires a day in Moscow. What must it have been when every house was occupied by careless soldiers, who built fires in the middle of the courtyards with the furniture of the houses, partly to warm themselves, and partly to cook their food, twice a day? Even now, wherever soldiers are quartered in a Russian village, there conflagrations immediately become more frequent. Was it a wonder, then, that on the first night of the French occupation fires broke out in Moscow in several places about the same time? There being no means of extinguishing the fires, they rapidly spread from one wooden building to another. Later, indeed, when it was seen what facilities the conflagration gave to pillage, fires were, without doubt, kindled in many parts of the city by incendiaries, both Russian and French. But a careful survey of all the circumstances, and of all the documents which are accessible to us, brings us to the inevitable conclusion that, in the first instance, the fire originated not from Russian patriotism, but from natural and inevitable causes. We may remark, by the way, that of the 9,000 dwelling-houses in Moscow before the fire, but 2,322 remained after it.

In the second part of his book, after giving a description of the present appearance of the battle-field of Borodino, with a slight sketch of the positions of the armies and of the fight, M. Rambaud presents us with the touching story of Madame Tutchkof. Madame Tutchkof was one of the Naryshkin family, who, after an unhappy first marriage, fell in love with a young officer named Tutchkof. Her friends objected, and both did their best to stifle their passion, but still remained faithful to each other, and finally married. During the early period of the war, Madame Tutchkof had a dream that her husband would die at Borodino. Borodino was at that time to be found on no map. Tutchkof, to quiet the fears of his wife, which had been excited by the recurrence of the same dream on several

successive nights, said, "Judging from the name, it must be in Italy, and we will not go there." Surely enough, he was killed at Borodino. Madame Tutchkof, disregarding the dangers of the road and the presence of the enemy, searched in vain on the battlefield to find his body; she then erected a little hut, in which she lived, and which gradually became a convent, of which she was made the abbess. Here her only son died and was buried, and here finally she was laid to rest.

The third part, 'The Russians at Sevastopol,' will have for the western public the charm of novelty. In France and England scarcely any one has heard an account of the life of the Russians during the siege, of their sufferings and privations, of their endurance and their stoicism. It is true the story of the military operations of the siege was made accessible in the writings of General Todleben: but the pages of M. Rambaud present us an entirely new picture, and give us entirely new ideas of the character and *morale* of the Russian army. In present circumstances it is deeply interesting. The account of M. Rambaud is founded upon documents which have been published in Russian under the direction of the Grand Duke Caesarevitch,—a collection of accounts, journals, and diaries of those who took part in the siege, of all ranks and conditions of life, from the general to the simple soldier and marine. Again, it is impossible not to recall the three touching episodes called 'Sevastopol,' published at the time by Count Leo Tolstoi, then an officer serving in the defence of the Crimea. One or two of these have been translated into English, and a French translation of them by M. Rollinat appeared not long ago in *Le Temps*. In one respect the Sevastopol collection has excellently served M. Rambaud's purpose, because the Russians without exception pay tributes to the kindness and politeness of the French, and frequently contrast their conduct with that of the English, while M. Rambaud himself contrasts it with that of the Germans in the late war. On the comparison of the English with the French in the Crimea the author has, perhaps, some right to insist, after the appearance of Mr. Kinglake's 'History of the Crimean War'; apart, however, from such considerations, the account of life at Sevastopol is touching, and no one who takes up the book can fail to be deeply interested. It is in every respect well worth translation into English.

*An Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse.*  
By Henry Sweet, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SINCE the publication of Vernon's 'Guide to the Anglo-Saxon Tongue' (1846), and the selection of Saxon passages made by the late Mr. Thorpe (1834, 1st ed.), there has been little done in this country for aiding beginners in their attempts to make the first steps in the knowledge of the earliest forms of our native language. The Early English Text Society has produced several Saxon texts, and most of them with a glossary or a translation; but the student who knows nothing of the grammar of the language will not be helped much by these, and his acquisitions will generally be confined to a knowledge of the subject-matter derived from a study of the

editor's translation. A reading book like the volume before us is, therefore, likely to be a great boon. Mr. Vernon's work is a grammar, accompanied by a small selection of passages for translation; Thorpe's 'Analecta' is composed of selections only. The former was a boon to the young student, and may still be used with advantage by those who desire to make a first acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon. The passages in the latter work are too varied, and in such different dialects that, without a living guide, which it is not always easy to secure, the student is more likely to be repelled than attracted by the specimens set before him. In the present volume Mr. Sweet has aimed at giving a work which shall be more helpful than either of these which we have named, and in many points he has succeeded. The selections which he puts before the beginner are all in the West Saxon dialect, out of which our present classical English has grown; and in his Preface the author has pointed out how the passages should be studied so that the easier among them may be first attempted, after mastering which the reader may approach the more troublesome ones. It would have been an advantage had Mr. Sweet made all his selections from original compositions, in spite of the difficulties which such an attempt would entail. For the beginner it must always be important that the words which he has to translate should be used in their natural sense; and the student will not have proceeded far in the study of Mr. Sweet's notes before he finds that, in passages like the selections from the Gospels, the account of Cædmon, and other pieces, the writer, who was translating from the Latin, and did not always feel sure of his original, has used words in un-English senses, and at times has been slavishly over-literal. In original composition an author writes as his countrymen speak, and the result is a pure, and not, as in some of these selections, a Latinized, Saxon. But that the pieces are all in one dialect is a great boon. The student will master that, as the classical student masters his Attic Greek, and proceed with intelligence to a study of the other dialects when he has laid a good foundation.

The selections given in the volume are twenty-six in number, of which the last nine are in verse. They are preceded by a grammatical introduction, in which the reader will find the grammatical forms fully explained, though it is to be wished that less subdivision had been made, both in the declensions of nouns and in the conjugations of verbs. To multiply varieties is rather to retard than to assist the first steps of the student. It may be well that hereafter he should notice these variations, and, where it is possible, trace them to their causes. But not in his earliest lessons; and we believe that for the regular declensions the beginner will derive more help from such a conspectus as Rask gives, where he makes three declensions, one simple and two complex, and marks the slight changes for varying genders, than from the more elaborate apparatus which Mr. Sweet has thought it his duty to give. And there is one part of this grammatical introduction which might with advantage have been left out of a work designed, as this is, for a first reading-book. We mean those pages (and they bear no

inconsiderable proportion to the whole introduction) which treat on phonology. The attempt to reproduce exactly the sounds which the written symbols of any ancient speech represent must always be a work of difficulty and uncertainty. Some sounds have died out altogether, and new ones have been introduced, of which our present pronunciation of long *i* is a notable instance. Then the cognate languages, with which comparison has to be made in such an investigation of sounds, have had their own vicissitudes, so that the data for solving the problems which arise cannot always be deemed satisfactory. This renders the subject of phonology one which should not be put prominently forward in a grammar written for beginners. Recent attempts which have been made by Greek and Latin scholars to restore the ancient pronunciation of those languages have proved how arduous, and of what little practical value, such labour is; and the general abandonment of the pronunciation which is believed to come nearest to that of the ancients shows us how slight the advantage is which even scholars hoped to gain from its introduction; while to the reader whose care is to grasp the sense of his author (and such will always be the majority of readers), it does not matter a straw whether Cicero said *audiui* or *audiui*, provided he understand that the meaning of the word, however pronounced, is, *I have heard*. No doubt the study of phonology has great value, and to the comparative philologist it is quite indispensable; but the book before us is not meant for the comparative philologist, but for those who wish to learn to construe the earliest monuments of their mother tongue; an end to which phonology will not help them, and if they spend much time over the pages devoted to it in this introduction, their mastery of the power of construing Saxon will be in that degree retarded. We therefore wish Mr. Sweet had omitted from his "Reader" much which he has said on this part of his subject, and reserved it for some more advanced work.

But phonology is evidently a strong point with our author, for he has allowed his love for it to lead him to another thing in this volume, which few will be found to approve. He has established to his own satisfaction in the Introduction certain principles of pronunciation, and in the editing of his selections he has not followed any MS., but has modified the original authorities, so that the pupil may pronounce according to the directions of the Introduction. To such a course strong exception must be taken. Had Mr. Sweet taken any MS. as a standard, and, that the pupil might not be embarrassed, had made his orthography correspond with that standard, he would have been doing no more than editors of classical texts are allowed to do. But the study of Saxon is so little advanced among us, that none but the most needful modifications of what the MSS. have preserved for us should be permitted to any editor. The MSS. as they exist conveyed to our forefathers their meaning; and an accurate reproduction, as far as possible, of all their peculiarities will prove the best help in modern times to a more perfect knowledge of English. What Mr. Sweet has given here is not what our forefathers saw and read and understood, but something which he thinks will better represent to the modern English-



man the sounds which the ancient people of this land employed in their speech. But we are not always disposed to agree with Mr. Sweet's representations of approximate pronunciation. For example, we do not like (and we think we shall not be singular in our dislike) his fondness for putting *r* at the end of a syllable to give a guide how the sound of *a* should be rendered. Thus in *twá* (two) he advises those who find a difficulty in learning new vowel sounds to get near the pronunciation of the *a* (which is like our *a* in *father*) by pronouncing it as *twar*. Similarly for *hopa*, they are to sound *hoppa r*; and for *bana*, *bannar*. After such a representation, we should expect a student to give a sound to these words which would recall to our mind a painful reader, who always prayed for *Victoriar, our Queen*. In addition, therefore, to an objection which we feel to any modifications of MS. authority, we should wish that some assessor should be united with Mr. Sweet before he put forth with authority his theory of sounds.

We presume that Mr. Sweet (whose zeal for his subject all will praise) would desire that his students should at some time or other go to the original sources, and work at the MSS. in which our English treasures are preserved. Is not his present plan of printing a bad preparation for such students? The defects mentioned seem to mar the utility of what is otherwise an important work. Let Mr. Sweet write a book on phonology, and bring all the evidence he can muster to fortify his positions, and every student who has advanced far enough to appreciate his labours will thank him; but let him be persuaded to withhold such speculations from beginners, and then he will help on, what we are sure he must desire, the increase in number of those students who take a lively interest in our earliest forms of English.

*The Literary Remains of Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake, F.R.G.S.* Edited, with a Memoir, by Walter Besant, M.A. (Bentley & Son.)

Nor only those who take an interest in Palestine exploration, but all who love to see pluck and energy directed in a worthy channel, will read with pleasure the memoir which is prefixed to this volume. Charles Tyrwhitt Drake died at Jerusalem in June, 1874, a victim to the unflinching perseverance with which he prosecuted his work as archaeologist and interpreter to the party then engaged in the survey of the Holy Land. Although only twenty-eight years old at the time of his death, he had already won for himself considerable reputation as a traveller, explorer, and naturalist, and, had he lived, would no doubt have attained eminent rank in that band of devoted men whom science and civilization have always in commission in the remotest parts of the world.

Captain R. Burton, who, if anybody may, can claim the right to be heard as an authority upon the qualities which make the first-rate traveller, says of him:—"He was my inseparable companion during the rest of our stay in Palestine, and never did I travel with any man whose disposition was so well adapted to make a first-rate explorer." The memoir of his life tells, with much feeling, the story of Drake's career, which, if it does not abound in sen-

sational incidents and adventures, is certainly readable.

The contents of the rest of the volume are valuable rather from a scientific than a literary point of view, as must indeed of necessity be the case. Every page teems with valuable information and new facts, collected by the author during his various journeys of exploration in the East; but the matter is for the most part in the form of notes, thrown together for future literary use. To the student of the archaeology and topography of the Holy Land these notes are the more useful because they are more accessible than if they were mounted in their literary setting; while, on the other hand, the ordinary reader will find a considerable charm in the vividness and life of impressions recorded on the spot, and unmarred by subsequent artificial treatment. The "Remains" consist of a chapter on modern Jerusalem, containing an account of the different religious communities inhabiting the holy city, and a learned notice of the various traditional sites and objects of interest. The "Notes for a History of Jerusalem," which follow, give a good *résumé* of the well-known, somewhat hackneyed incidents of the revolt of Barchochebas, the Moslem conquest under the Caliph Omar, and of the rise and downfall of the Crusading kingdom. We next have some "Notes for Travellers in Palestine." These are incomplete and fragmentary, having been intended for a larger work undertaken by Drake, with the collaboration of a fellow-traveller; but they contain a great deal of research, and bring to light some facts hitherto little known.

In the next part of the work, "Morocco and the Moors," and the birds of Morocco, less familiar ground is touched upon. The constitution of the Moorish army, as here described, is not unlike that of the Turkish. After pointing out the inadequate pay of both officers and men, and showing how the latter are driven to plunder for sheer subsistence, the author goes on to say:—

"The officers, who in rank are equal to a colonel, make up their pay thus:—Each one will say that he has 500 men under him, while in reality he has about 150 or 200. As he draws pay for the number he states, he pockets from twelve to fifteen dollars a day. The commander-in-chief does likewise, though naturally on a larger scale, as befits his rank."

But, while exposing the meanness and incapacity of the Moslem ruling classes, Drake has always a good word to say for the Moors as a race, and no wonder, for they excel in the very qualities for which he was himself remarkable, namely, physical endurance and great fondness for, and skill in, all athletic exercises and field sports. This is, we think, the most interesting part of the work, but the natural history of the Tih (or wilderness of the wanderings) and the extracts from Drake's journal are not without interest also. These portions of the book contain some amusing stories, either derived from the author's own personal experience or from the legends current amongst the natives. Of the principles of political economy as practised by the Moorish rulers we have the following example:—

"There is a wide river at Rabat, over which everything has to be ferried in small boats. A European engineer made some calculations and offered to build a bridge, levy a small toll, and at

the end of ten years make the bridge a present to the Sultan. 'No,' said this enlightened monarch, 'it would throw some two hundred ferrymen out of employ!' and so he would have nothing to do with the project."

The account of the animals of the Tih also abounds with quaint legends; this anent the cunning of the fox, for instance:—

"One day two travellers in Yemen prepared two fowls for dinner; but the hour of prayer coming on, they left them on the table and went to perform their devotions; meanwhile a fox came and stole one of the fowls. After their prayers were finished, they saw the fox prowling about with their chicken in his mouth, so they pursued him and he dropped it; on coming up nearer to it they found it only to be a piece of palm fibre, which the fox had dropped to attract their attention, and had in the mean time crept round and carried off the second chicken, and left them dinnerless."

The "Literary Remains," in their present form, prove too clearly the loss that both literature and science have sustained by the sudden termination of a life of so much promise. They are evidences not only of the possession of high aspirations, but of the natural abilities and steadfastness of purpose which would have ensured their realization had not death so unfortunately intervened.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Married at Last.* By Helen Dickens. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

*Avondale of Avondale.* 3 vols. (Remington.)  
*Eugénie.* By the Author of 'Miss Molly.' (Blackwood & Sons.)

*Garth.* By Julian Hawthorne. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*The Burthen of Reuben.* By Mrs. Randolph. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*The Marquis of Lossie.* By George Mac Donald. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

'MARRIED AT LAST' is described as a novel in two volumes. As a matter of fact, it is a novel in a volume and a third, the other two thirds of the second volume being occupied by a couple of shorter stories. The first of the three narratives might as well have been spun out so as to occupy the whole space; for Miss Dickens's puppets and machinery remain the same when her stage changes. Thus, in 'Married at Last' and 'Harvest Queen,' the heroines are alike possessed of the gift of fascinating every man they meet, both tell us that they could love, but could never obey, and both appear as stars behind the footlights. In each story there is a murder, and in each a prodigal son. In the first and last of the three a wonderful dog plays its part; and in all there are musicians who work wonders. This is how the heroine of 'Married at Last' expresses her enthusiasm at the execution of her friend on the pianoforte:—

"Thank you—for ever; your music has lifted me out of myself, and tuned my imagination afresh. You possess what I lack—power to handle the thoughts of the dead. I cannot, I feel too much; I hesitate—I fear, at least."

The other two heroines are cast in the same mould; and it is but fair to the author to say that they are evidently drawn from the life, and evidently from the same model. Each has a way of sneering at other women, and being painfully humble on her own account; and, as a consequence, each is a woman with a "mountainous me," who discusses her own peculiarities from one end of the story to the

other. It cannot be asserted that Miss Dickens has greatly improved her style since she wrote her first novel; and her spelling in particular looks as though it were intended as a hint for the gentlemen who wish to revolutionize the dictionaries. "Quisical," "shrived," "manish," are but hap-hazard specimens of this new and ingenious orthography. As for style, here is an observation made by the narrator of the first story, in reference to her friend's description of her sorrows as a governess:—

"This sketch, cleverly drawn and tinted with sarcasm, cost the artist no visible effort, only the flashing eye, which the long lid almost concealed, betrayed the intense hate and abhorrence the treatment described had awakened. Revenge may be the nursing of a depraved mind; but when a memory is not on the slant, everything cannot run off."

A political novel in the style of 'Vivian Grey' seems rather an anachronism. Wide-spreading impulses on the part of the public are apt to disconcert even the astute manœuvring of a professional politician like Avondale. That hero is of course adroit in his handling of individuals, and far more cynical in the sportsmanlike view he takes of the game of politics than any of Lord Beaconsfield's heroes, and combines with it a personal prowess which recommends him to the more sentimental sex, and equals anything to be found in the pages of 'Guy Livingstone.' His feat of riding across a young lady's track and catching her in his arms while her steed rolls over a precipice, would bring down the house in any circus if the drop could be scientifically arranged. But it is on the political part of the story that the author's chief labour is expended, and the project of Avondale to constitute a moderate Liberal—in fact, galvanize into existence the old Whig—party by the old process of formal alliances between various high contracting powers is a scheme which he appears to think feasible. The book is not without merit, for it is written with a proper care for detail; and such chapters as that upon the Marquis of Wharfedale's family history and the description of the election doings at Waterbridge are lifelike enough to be pleasant. But when we have run through the fairly smart, though rather shallow, sketches of Lord Liffey, Garmouth, Maitland, and the rest, and noted the author's appreciation of the more obvious personal peculiarities of recent public leaders, there is little in the negotiations between Avondale and his friends to rivet the attention. The personal story of Avondale is subordinated to his public life; but it is interesting so far as it touches on that of Wyversley and Auricoma, whose connexion is not without its pathetic side. There are some faults of diction: "depicture" and "improvisate" are not words that fall pleasantly on the ear. Also we should like to know when Jardine became a Highland name, as we had thought it somewhat proverbially a border one; and how "Sir Henri" de Romillé managed to say "Christe's dethe!" performing the converse feat to that suggested for our descendants by the "fanatiks of education."

'Eugénie,' by the author of 'Miss Molly,' is another delicate little picture of domestic life, with a French setting. We are again brought back to Tourville, this time to enter into the happiness and sympathize with the

sorrows of a pair of gentle sisters. It is difficult to say which most moves pity, the blind girl whose love is for one who will not see, or the other, who sets her affections on one who is separated from her by the sharpest of all divisions after a short time of anxious waiting for happiness which never came. It is a story of the French and German war, and gallant Max von Edelberg is shot by a cowardly foe in the sight of his young French wife. It would be unfair to give the story more in detail, but all the characters are worthy of the slight labour involved in reading their short and sad, but not morbid, history.

There is considerable ability in 'Garth,' and the characters are carefully, and even elaborately, drawn. There are picturesque bits of description, and some subtlety of thought. But on the other hand, we confess that, as we finish this novel, we feel as was felt when the celebrated four-handed piece on two pianos was played by Miss Arrowpoint and Herr Klesmer,—“which convinced the company in general that it was long.” The account of the family and its branches, where every one seems to be half brother to every one else, is perplexing to a degree. Conversations on Swedenborgianism and other subjects, which lead to nothing, take up time and room. The plot is not exactly bad, as plots go, but it does not work smoothly, and at the end we are left in entire ignorance as to the fate of more than one of the principal characters. Another drawback to the book is the number of Americanisms which are constantly cropping out. To be sure the story is an American one, and “looks to be,” “pretty destitute,” “no call to suppose,” and much besides, may be supposed to add a local colouring;—still Mr. Julian Hawthorne should not indulge too much in these peculiarities. On the whole, this book leaves behind it a curious sense of annoyance. The author shows undeniable talent, but he fails to do justice to himself and his conception. 'Garth' has a laboured air about it, and yet the want of finish makes one believe that the writing was a task rather than an inspiration. In purity of tone it excels Mr. Hawthorne's previous novels, but it falls short of them in vivacity and force.

Reuben, in Mrs. Randolph's story, is enacted by one Harold Raby, the provokingly heedless and easy-going son of a somewhat stiff-backed and obstinate old squire. Harold is said to be eminently agreeable, though, as one sees him a good deal in circumstances which test his facile good-nature rather rudely, he hardly justifies the praise. He is, at any rate, sufficiently pleasant in his manners not only to take the fancy of the vulgar niece of his farming instructor, who endeavours desperately to “fix” him with a Scotch marriage, but also to gain the more genuine affection of a fair peasant, who afterwards is discovered, by the aid of a tattoo-mark, to be the long lost daughter of gentle parents, and ultimately becomes his wife. To that not absolutely enviable post he first wishes to promote the heroine of the tale, Phoebe Verinder, a charming *ingénue*, who is willing to take him in supposed obedience to the wishes of her father. To all these ladies Harold is under engagements, more or less solemn, at the same time, while he also diverts himself with basking in the smiles of Lady Gwendolen Somebody, who uses him as a foil to some social stratagems

she is planning, and with an occasional attempt to gratify his father by wooing a certain Saccharissa Jute, with whose hand it is believed he may obtain the reconveyance of certain old Raby acres which have fallen into the clutches of her father, Sir Josiah. A programme so wide, undertaken at short notice by a man who has never been in love till thirty, would be rather beyond the powers of average humanity, and Harold gets himself naturally into scrapes, which he attributes to bad luck, but which, as his best friends at last point out to him, are the result of vacillation and falsehood. There is something rather ludicrous in Harold's distresses, but he is so very mean, especially in regard to Phoebe and his younger brother Maurice, who finally marries her, that no spark of sympathy mingles with our contempt for him. Phoebe is well enough drawn, though her simplicity verges on the imbecile: her honesty is more respectable. The two maiden aunts are good, also Lillias, or Lillian, the lost heiress, whose unselfish attachment to Harold might have been made more of a point in the story. Janet Ross is brought forward almost too prominently; she is only vulgar, poor thing, and her punishment in being relegated to the dairy by her stern uncle is heavier than she deserves. On the whole, there are several distinctly marked characters, and the book is not without some power; but the perspective, so to speak, is faulty, and several instances of repetition would seem to indicate haste.

Dr. Mac Donald's new romance is a sequel to his story of 'Malcolm.' It will be, like the last, somewhat beyond the sympathies of the majority of readers, partly from its theological, rather spiritual, tone (like his favourite schoolmaster, “he believes too much for the Presbytery”), and partly because the most characteristic portions of the dialogue are couched in the north-country Scotch, which is, even for north-countrymen, nearly a dead language. Yet there is much that is noble, and more that is suggestive, in the working out of the problem which Malcolm has to solve. How to do his duty both to his sister and his father without overlooking the interests of the fisher-folk and other dependents is the question which presses upon this simple conscience, the product of a strange upbringing. The plot is merely a thread for stringing dicta on subjects of high moment and bits of description illustrative of a multiplicity of characters. Of course, we meet all our old friends; the Partan and his wife, the latter as voluble and fierce as ever; old Duncan, who is fain to return to make it up with the lad he loves, although he has the tainted drop of Cam'ell blood in him; Graham, who becomes the adviser of the high-born lady whom Malcolm marries, after a wooing not much after Belgravian models; the factor, whose fury is turned into sweetness and light; and the Cattanach, whose evil spirit goes out after a grievous discipline. It is not a realistic story; the incidents are improbable, and the final salvation of all the contending parties impossible, as the world goes; but the book adds another to many chapters of the high teaching which may be utilized even by such as object to its form and disagree with much of its matter.

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## LADY STIRLING-MAXWELL.

Of the women of our time who have left a name not soon to be forgotten in the world of literature and fashion, few have occupied a position more remarkable than the once beautiful and always eloquent and fearless Caroline Norton. The sense that she was a co-heiress of Sheridan's literary fame prematurely fevered her young life, and fired her with the ambition of being a humorist ere the ordinary education of girlhood had begun. At thirteen her friends and family were amazed by the comic talent of 'The Dandies' Rout,' in which the foppery of the day was quizzed with pencil as well as pen. Her first publication that attracted notice was entitled 'The Sorrows of Rosalie,' which the Ettrick Shepherd praised extravagantly in 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' and it was followed somewhat later by 'The Undying One,' a version of the story of 'The Wandering Jew,' which was deemed worthy of high commendation in the *Edinburgh Review*. But though at all times she loved versification and had faith in her facility in rhyme, her real power, like that of her grandsire, lay in the exercise of a more unfettered art. Like him, she was in talk inimitable, in versatility of illustration inexhaustible, in irony and invective

irresistible. Her lot in life certainly was hard. Betrothed before her days of tutelage were over to a worthless, stupid, and indolent man, with whom, as she herself has said, she had not interchanged half a dozen serious sentences, she had not been married long before she began to repent and repine. Mr. Norton was a younger son, with a small fortune, a barrister without capacity or business, and a sensualist who was not particular how his enjoyments were paid for. He coaxed his wife into asking the Home Secretary to make him a Police Magistrate; and bullied her into earning more than his salary by her pen. Writing against time in periodicals of all kinds, from week to week, and month to month, without leisure for study or revision, it could not be expected that her compositions should display the highest degree of excellence. But from 1830 to 1836 her name was up, and half the publishers of London were competing for fragments, sketches, tales, verses, or anything else she chose to give them. In one year she reminded her ungrateful husband that she had made 1,400*l.* in this way; and as she was then in the zenith of female loveliness, she was universally sought after in society, and became the centre of a circle to which every one of wit or celebrity longed to be admitted. The once gay and still fascinating Melbourne came with the rest, and, having been her father's contemporary and friend, soon grew familiar. Mr. Norton tried hard to turn his acquaintance to account, alternately begging for a more lucrative office or a loan of money. The minister was disgusted; and with Leicester Stanhope and Edward Ellice tried to make him treat his wife more worthily. But repulsion, the result of many feuds, had grown inveterate, and at last Mr. Norton sought 10,000*l.* damages from the patron he had long toadied, as compensation for improper intercourse with his wife. The jury, without quitting the box, pronounced her innocent, and the charge a slander. Thenceforth they lived apart, war being renewed from time to time between them on various money questions, and regarding the care of their children. Nothing could be more trying to a proud and sensitive nature than the persistent cruelty to which she was exposed. But it must be owned that the taste for publicity early imbibed, the delusion that the world's sympathy can be enlisted by pathos and sarcasm skillfully combined, and, above all, the instinctive love of controversy, continually impelled her to renew the struggle in which her passion and her pride were engaged.

Though always maintaining a distinguished position in society, she gave herself in after years much more to culture and reflection, and her later works evince accordingly far more thought and power. 'Stuart of Dunleath' and 'Old Sir Douglas' are incomparably the best fruits of her inventive genius. With fine discrimination of character, and eloquent pleadings for all that is weak in right and unacknowledged in good, there is combined a pitiless vivisection of pretentious pharisaism that is equally entertaining and instructive. Like all her family, she had the gift of good English. In the judgment of many, her sister, Lady Dufferin, excelled her far in the beauty and tenderness of lyric verse; but nobody wrote better prose in pamphlet, criticism, or novel. Latterly she wrote a good deal anonymously, and took as much pains with a critique of pictures or the review of a new book as if her name had been prefixed at the beginning or her well-known initials had been appended at the close. She had survived the zest for popularity, and sometimes seemed almost as if she had learned to enjoy, or at all events to provoke, its opposite. One fine quality she evinced in all her ways of thinking, acting and writing—an unaffected disdain of affectation. Nothing could be simpler or more direct, nothing more tender or noble than her ordinary conversation; but the iron had entered her soul, and every now and then there was a spice of mockery or scorn bitter as wormwood. And now her troubled life is over, and the weary tale of making bricks without straw is almost forgotten; and the

uncompensated wrongs of her youth have been effaced with honour by the devotion and the love shown her in old age. Truly applicable are the touching lines written on the passing away of a still more illustrious spirit:—

And I will bid the Arcadian cypress wave,  
Pluck the green laurel from Peneus' side;  
And pray thy spirit may such quiet have,  
That not an unkind thought be murmured o'er thy grave.

## ADRIAN BEVERLAND IN ENGLAND.

I HAVE recently met with a few particulars relating to the last years of Adrian Beverland which do not appear to have been known to his biographers, and which, I think, will interest those of your readers who are acquainted with the writings of this eccentric and unfortunate scholar.

Beverland came over to England about the year 1680, in order, it is said, to escape the consequences of the publication of his 'Peccatum Originale.' In his own country he was famous, or at least notorious; but of his career in England, where he henceforth lived, scarcely anything is known, and of so little account is scholarship in this land of Philistinism that no one has even thought it worth while to record the date of his death. The best of the English lives of Beverland, and the one upon which all the others are founded (including also that of the 'Biographie Universelle'), is the one in the London Bayle of 1735, and from this source we are indebted for almost the only outside glimpse of his latter years. It is there stated that his uncle Vossius, who at that time held a Windsor canonry, procured him "a pension upon the ecclesiastical revenues, attended with an inspection over several churches." After the death of Vossius, he is said to have fallen into great poverty, "having lost all the regards of men of virtue by his vicious conduct and writings, and incurred a universal hatred by the violent satires which he was perpetually writing against different persons." The last thing the writer can tell us about him is, that in the year 1712 he was wandering about the country distractedly, under the impression that two hundred men had leagued together to destroy him.

The story of these last wretched years, one of the most painful chapters in the history of literature, is only to be gathered from two or three curious pamphlets, written by himself, which, I presume, are of very unfrequent occurrence, since they are not mentioned in the bibliographical collections. The earliest, apparently printed in 1712, is a tract of sixteen pages, without any regular title-page, but commencing with the following exordium, printed in large type:—

"Although my *Innocency* is shelter'd with a *Bulwark of Virtues*: Nevertheless I find the same undermin'd in his own Garrison: Therefore I must call to the Allies to assist against the Crew of Captain Bentivoglio, the Centaurer (at Canterbury)."

M. Delepiere ought to have been acquainted with this production, for there is nothing in his 'Littérature des Foux' which shows in a more painful manner, the disordered mind of the writer. The morbid suspicion which is so marked a characteristic of certain forms of mania, crops up in every page. All the world, according to Beverland, has conspired against him,—

"I am not insensible of the powders and spirits daily put in my drink which scrapes the scin of my Intrails and will destroy me. I can hardly come abroad without hazard of being accus'd, stop'd, or poison'd. They put boys with a *Kitching Knife*, watching when I shall come to the necessary House. Girls mocks at my door at Ten o'clock in the night, having a *Butcher's Knife* ready."

He is accused of Jacobinism: "No money is spared to draw me into a *Premunire*. . . Bull whispers that I revallid his project to conquer the Dutch Indian. He is a liar from his womb." Another enemy, Argus, who professes "the gospel of Hobbes," defined as the inclination "to preserve himself with the ruin of his neighbour," watches outside the house to "spie my visitors." His housekeeper is "the ungratefulllest carrion in the world, and puts villany in my drink to turn

my liver." A bookseller of the South, suspecting that he had advised a friend to sell some books to a bookseller of the North, endeavours to dispatch him. He cannot even take his ease in his inn. "A vintner gave me Exitall Spirits in my wine, also a Cook in my ale (!) which gave me a Convulsion in my nerves." The street boys "put mud at my doors and windows," and a certain matron with a Diamond ring and a Gold Watch pursues him about "the Pall Mall."

At this time Beverland seems to have maintained himself by the sale of his library and pictures, and amidst this mad talk there are some interesting allusions to the old collectors. The booksellers were very indignant with him for trying to dispose of his books privately, but other foreigners he tells us had taken this course.

"Dr. Vossius brought his library hither, not to sell to Mr. Scott but to Oxford. Sir Peter Lely collected his prints from all the parts of Europe, not to sell to Mr. Thomson but to Lords. If I had sold my collection by parcels the series of the Classics had been broken and all my pains in changing the hard black for the softs as Velvet, Judgement and vexations had been lost, which are worth as much as the prints which consider'd be the Prins Palatine. He appropriated to Him Grævy Library, and the King of Prussia Anarcharis treasure, if the buyer won't acknowledge himself to be indebted to me for my sagacity, I return the Money: if he accept of my off-ers, then again they will shoot me or cut me, *Rande la Bourse*."

Most of Beverland's books were purchased by the Earl of Sunderland, and formed the nucleus of the famous Althorpe collection.

By way of answer to the charge of extravagant living, he gives a summary of his income since his arrival in England:—

"Brought to England 500*l*. in money and 300*l*. in books.

"Received in London a legacy of 2,000*l*. left to me by Sir Bern de Gomm my father in law.

"Interest from 1687 to 1712 of the Marquis of Halifax my annuity, 1,300*l*.

"Out of the Exchequer from 1693 to 1712, 532*l*.

"Received for my Library, Prints, Pictures, Medals, Rarities, 725*l*."

After this follow several testimonials. Some are of the oddest character, as the following, from his landlord and landlady:—

"Mr. Hadrian Beverland lodg'd a whole year in my house at Oxford 1690. He was always grave and serious also devoutly in his Bookes: When he came home from Scholars he was merry and witty but never meddled with me nor with any of my family. Witness

"MARY BRADFIELD."

"Whereas a plot is carried on against Mr. H. Beverland who was scandalized every day I confess that I observed all Mr. Beverland's actions and words; but I found him 1707, 1708 lodging at my house very quiet, civil, soon home, sincere and plain, giving every body his due and paid very well.

"THO. LE CONTE."

There are others also from "Several Fellows of University College, Oxford," dated 1690; from one "Mr. Vaughan," dated 1685, to whom Beverland was "Gentleman of Horse" for nearly two years; and from a bookseller, who certifies that he had sold him "200*l*. of books for his own proper use for which he paid very honestly."

Besides dealing in books and pictures, he would seem to have made some ventures in the then new commodity of tea, for he writes:—"Settling me at Fulham 1710 the Rattel Snake gives notice to Briareo that I wasted 2,000 Pound in Tayes, that I was outwitted out of the Tayes."

The pamphlet concludes with a piteous appeal to his readers:—

"This life I have had these 15 years when the malice and avarice of some beggarly Low-way men are so outrageous violent, that their intrigue vill put a stop to my Sale or to my life: I petition only some few generous souls that they will be pleased in private to vindicate my pictures: I

beseech them that they please to comply with my desires that I can live the short remaining part Peacable: if they do I shall always revere their Memory upon all occasions with thankfulness."

A catalogue of the pictures alluded to was published soon after, under the following title:—

"H. B. Patrimonii sui Reliquia. Being the Cream of his paintings, To be sold at the Dwelling-house of the late Mr. Du Bois at the upholder, the corner of the little Piazza in Russell Street, Covent Garden, in Easter week."

With the following Preface:—

"Having had twenty years ago a compleat collection of all the old rare Classike prints in the highest perfection, also all the works of all the modern masters compleat, which cost me above a 1000 Pound; no body of the Virtuoso's appeared, giving credit to Tempest, who whisped that they were all copies not worth 50 Pound. So he says again of my Paintings which he never saw! Now whereas *Honesti et Honorati* have found by experience that those self-interested sharpers are liars by profession, I thought it not unseasonable now to venture my Pictures. No *Monopolites* to be admitted to the sight."

In the British Museum there is a copy of this catalogue which had been presented by the author to Sir Hans Sloane, with the prices at which the pictures were offered, and here and there a note in praise added by Beverland, in MS. I give a few of the items as illustrating the prices of the period:—

Heemkerck smoking, painted 1687 by himself; the only original. 4*l*.

An emblem by old Larven, painted 1688. 10*l*.

Utensils by Teniers, 1650. 6 P.; cost 10*l*.

Grapes by Simon Verelst, rarely pencillt, 1683. Cost 25 P.

wort 50.

A Virtuoso designing, painting 1687, by S. du Bois. 10 G.

Diana and Callisto, by Polenburgh, his Masterpiece. 30 P.

wort 50, classike.

There are also fourteen "Sea Peeces by the incomparable William Vande Velde, who surpass all his predecessors," including:—

An Advys jacht, painted at Milbank, 1697. P. 20.

The Royal Sovereign, 1686. P. 15.

The Pretender in a green sea, 1708. P. 25.

Rocks in Norwegen, 1700. 30*l*.; wort 50. Raphael could not pencil so.

Beverland's catalogue contains some valuable and I should say, to a collector, rather distressing hints about the systematic copying of Dutch and Italian paintings at this time. His enemies circulated a report that the best pictures in the collection, even those purchased for "Mr. Lely," had been copied by Mr. Du Bois from the originals in Italy, and they dared also to say the same of "my uncontrollable darling Polenburgh." This singular catalogue seems to have been unknown to Walpole and his editors.

An interesting point arises in connexion with Beverland's residence in England. From one or two dark allusions in these pamphlets, I infer that his pen, notwithstanding the strange Dutch-English in which he expresses himself, found some kind of employment from the booksellers. Those who are acquainted with the literary by-ways of this period will be able, I think, without much difficulty, to trace his handiwork in a direction in which it has not hitherto been suspected.

C. ELLIOT BROWNE.

#### THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I HAVE just received a great shock, in the shape of intelligence of the unexpected decease of a venerable acquaintance. I am informed, by no less an authority than the Professor of Education in the University of St. Andrews, that "the tendency which has existed in the English nation since the Norman-French settlement to take no trouble with the grammar of their language, has in these modern times resulted in the abolition of the subjunctive mood." Poor old fellow! I had fondly hoped that he would have lasted my time; but I still cling to the belief that the statement is premature. Before I accept it in its distressing entirety, will Mr. Meiklejohn kindly parse for me the following sentences?—"The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for six calendar months"; and "If I were you, I would be more cautious in

my statements." It is true that I have heard such expressions as "If I was you," but as yet only from illiterate Cockneys. Heaven only knows, however, what we may come to. To borrow the words of the old Northern Farmer, "Gin I mun doy, I mun doy, for I couldn abear to hear it." I happen to have before me an examination paper, drawn up by that benighted wanderer in the wilds of philology, Dr. R. Morris, in which he calls upon the examinees to state "how the subjunctive mood differs from the indicative (a) in meaning, (b) in form." I can fancy one of Mr. Meiklejohn's pupils answering the question in much the same style as a candidate who was called on to describe the climate of Scotland, and who replied, "There is no climate, and the weather is beastly."

C. P. MASON.

#### "SINDERESIS."

Cambridge, June 15th, 1877.

SINCE I last wrote I have had the opportunity of investigating the history of the word "Sinderesis." I do not withdraw my assertion that it is a corruption of *συνείδησις*, though it is used, I find, by Aquinas, and other writers, among the rest by Jeremy Taylor, in the first book of the "Ductor Dubitantium," where a vain attempt is made to distinguish it in sense from *συνείδησις*, whereas Aquinas distinctly identifies it with "conscientia."

The authority to which Aquinas and apparently all who use the word refer, is a single passage of Jerome's Commentary on Ezekiel, chap. i. In the printed editions the passage runs thus:—"Quantum que ponunt [partem anime] que super hæc est extra hæc tria est, quam Græci vocant *συνείδησιν*; quæ scintilla conscientia in Cain (leg. Adam) quoque pectore postquam ejectus est de paradiso non extinguitur" (l. i. Comm. in v. 7).

This, I confess, puzzled me; but a learned friend to whom I had mentioned the word has pointed out that in the MS. of Jerome's Ezekiel, preserved in the library of Trinity College, the word is not written *συνείδησιν*, but *συνείδησιν*. The MS. is apparently not later than the thirteenth century; and the scribe was totally ignorant of Greek, e.g., he transliterates ΑΟΡΙΚΟΝ by *lopcōn*, mistaking Π for Ι. He, therefore, there can be little doubt, found *συνείδησιν* in the older Codex, of which his own is a copy. That Α and Δ are perpetually confounded by copyists is a fact well known in palæography.

It thus appears probable, and to me nearly certain, that the vicious "Sinderesis" is simply traceable to the blunder of a scribe, *συνείδησιν* having no such recognized meaning as "conscientia." Any one who will refer to the word in Stephens' Thesaurus will, I think, come to the conclusion that that true critic disbelieved in the sense which—"ut quidam aiunt"—it bears of "pars anime que semper adversatur vitis."

I may add that the V. L. which my friend has routed out of the Trinity MS. is not mentioned by the editors of Jerome. Aquinas found *συνείδησιν* or *synderesis*, and that was enough, though there is no doubt that the Trinity MS. was copied from one older than the time of the sainted Thomas.

If this reasoning should fail to convince, I am justified in calling for the production of any other passage from Jerome, or any writer of his time or before it, in which the word in question is found.

THE CORRECTOR.

#### PROF. THOLUCK.

AFTER years of suffering, Dr. August Tholuck died on the 10th inst. He was born at Breslau in 1799; and at the University of that place he began his studies, but he soon went to Berlin, where he devoted himself to Oriental literature under high patronage, till he was thrown into the religious circle of the metropolis, and felt the impulses of a new life, being especially influenced by Baron von Kottwitz and Neander. In 1824 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of Theology, undertook a journey to England and Holland in 1825, and, returning in 1826, became ordinary Professor of Theology at



Halle as successor to Knapp. Compelled by ill-health to seek a more genial climate, he spent a year at Rome as chaplain to the Embassy there. In 1829 he returned to Halle, where he remained the rest of his life. He received the honour of two jubilees in 1846 and 1870. His first theological publication appeared in 1823, 'Wahre Weihe des Zweiflers,' a sort of antidote to De Wette's 'Theodor' of the preceding year. His chief works are his commentaries on the epistles to the Romans and Hebrews, on the Sermon on the Mount, and on the Gospel of St. John. His 'Glaubwürdigkeit der evang. Geschichte' was written as a reply to Strauss's 'Leben Jesu,' in 1837. His 'practical commentary' on the Psalms appeared in 1843; 'Die Propheten' in 1860. For a number of years he edited the *Litterarischer Anzeiger*, from which most of the two volumes of 'Vermischten Schriften' were subsequently collected. Of late years his attention was chiefly directed to the history of the Lutheran church and theology. Here belong 'Der Geist der luth. Theologen Wittenbergs in 17 Jahrhunderten,' 'Vorgeschichte des Rationalismus,' 'Lebenszeugen der luth. Kirche,' and 'Geschichte des Rationalismus,' Abtheil. 1. The third edition of his sermons in five volumes appeared at Gotha in 1863-1864. Perhaps the most popular, certainly the most commercially profitable of his books, was his 'Stunden der Andacht,' written to counteract the rationalistic tendency of Zachokke's volumes with the same title. The collected edition of his whole works began in 1863, including the excellent essay, 'Der sittliche Charakter des Heidenthums.' The greater number of these books passed through several editions, and were translated into English.

Tholuck possessed varied and versatile talents. He was not a profound theologian, but he possessed an extensive knowledge of the literature of theology, and could write well. He spread himself over many departments, and elucidated them all. In the Old Testament he was not at home, for his knowledge of Hebrew was defective. He was more within his sphere in the New Testament, though his acquaintance with Hellenistic Greek was not critically accurate, as Fritzsche showed with severity. Probably Hengstenberg was correct in saying that of all his books only two had any permanent value, his Commentaries on the Sermon on the Mount and the Epistle to the Romans. His lectures were lively, sarcastic at times against the Tübingen school, humorous, attractive. Yet he shone more as a preacher than a professor. From the orthodox standpoint his sermons are admirable. Over the students who had the privilege of his acquaintance his influence was wide and beneficial. He sympathized with them in their difficulties, giving them not only friendly counsel but substantial aid. Among all the professors in the German Universities none was so much visited by English, Scotch, and American clergymen; nor was any worthier of respect than our departed friend.

In later years his position was that of moderate orthodoxy. He had learned to accept many of the conclusions of the advanced critical school regarding the Old Testament; but in the New he still opposed the Tübingen conclusions. To such as enjoyed the benefit of confidential personal intercourse with him he expressed more liberal opinions than he chose to publish. The spirit he breathed into the work he did was tolerant and pure. A modest piety animated it all. The senior of the Theological Faculty of Halle has passed away, leaving a vacant place which none will fill with a many-sided activity or far-reaching influence of the same character. The memory of such a man is dear to many—to none more than to the writer of this brief notice, in whose recollection will ever remain sentiments confidentially expressed, along with favours freely bestowed at a time when they were most valuable.

#### THE CHETHAM LIBRARY.

THE Old Library of Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, was the other day, by the kindness of the feoffees, visited by the Literary Club of that city. At the subsequent meeting,

held in the original Hall of the Hospital, Mr. Bailey offered some remarks on the history of the college buildings, and on the characteristics of the collection of books, which, he said, was emphatically a scholar's library, and which, from the time of Dee, the Wizard-warden, had been the centre of the literary life of the neighbourhood. From inedited Chetham MSS., Mr. Bailey gave details of the formation of the "great library," as it was then called, and of its first librarians. The original stock of books was, for the main, the selection of the Rev. Richard Johnson, formerly Fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, but at the time under notice Master of the Temple, London. For his "great charges, besides all his pains," the executors and feoffees gave him 50*l.*; and 10*l.* to Mr. Littleberry, "for and towards his charges in travell & pains in seeking out, buying, and placing the Bookes." The arrangement with Mr. Browne, the first library-keeper, July, 1656, was, that he was to have "his dyet, chamber, & five pownds till Easter next; in consideration wheroff hee is to attend & keepe the library from Michaelmas till Easter, from eight till eleven in the forenoone, and from one till foure in the afternoone. And to requyre nothing of Any man that comes into the library." The second librarian, Mr. Edmund Lees, appointed July, 1658, was to "p'cure sufficient men to be bound with him in the so'me of five hundred pownds to secure the Bookes that shall be delivered into his charge, and to give vpp the same accordingly when hee shall leave the said charge." Mr. Bailey read an outline of the "great speech" of the Rev. Richard Hollinworth in the Hall, on the occasion of the "feast of the dedication" of the Hospital, 5th of August, 1656.

#### CAXTON AND SHAKESPEARE.

Hampstead, June 16, 1877.

IN glancing rapidly, a few days ago, over a copy of Caxton's second edition of the 'Game of the Chess,' my attention was arrested by a marginal note, "mulier mollis aer." Struck by this evident allusion to Shakespeare's well-known passage in 'Cymbeline,' Act v. sc. 5, where he gives the same derivation for "mulier," I turned to that play, and to my surprise discovered a marvellous similarity between the expressions in Caxton and those in Shakespeare. I then examined the Chess Book more carefully, to see if I could find any more passages annotated, and I found that on many of the pages an index hand had been drawn in pen and ink against certain passages in the text. These I have tested in a few places (sufficient time not having elapsed since my receiving the volume for the examination of all or nearly all of them), and the results are so curious and striking that I venture to ask you to allow a short account to appear in your columns:—

CAXTON.	SHAKESPEARE.
For the women ben lykened vnto softe waxe or softe ayre, and therefore she is callyd mulier, which is as moche to saye in latyn as mollis aer and in english softe ayre.	The piece of tender air, thy virtuous daughter, Which we call mollis aer; and molis aer.
My frende borrowed money of me, & I haue lost my frende & my money.	We term it mulier. Cymbeline, Act v. sc. 5. Neither a borrower nor a lender be: For loan oft loses both itself and friend.
Flies & gnattes & such small thynges.	Hamlet, Act I. sc. 3. Mice, and rats, and such small deer.—Lear, Act III. sc. 4.
Women can kepe no counceyl.	How hard it is for women to kepe counsell! Julius Caesar, Act II. sc. 4.
Caym alewe abel with the cheybone of a beste.	As if it were Cain's jawbone, that did the first murder. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 1.
There is no man that lyeth but he must nedes dye.	Thou know'st 'tis common all that live must die. Ibid., Act II. sc. 1.
Wynes they apparayle and enforce the corage to lechery.	Lechery, sir, drinke provokes. Macbeth, Act II. sc. 3.

Also against the story of the 'Rape of Lucrece' is written in the margin "Lucretia," with an index hand. I hope to work out all these hands before long, and I will, with your kind permission, publish the results in your columns. It is a curious fact that one copy of Caxton's Chess Book in the

British Museum actually belonged to the first Earl of Southampton, grandfather to Shakespeare's great friend and patron, Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, and, possibly, may have been lent by the latter to Shakespeare, and have proved the identical copy used by him, and the original source from whence he has evidently borrowed so many ideas, only to reproduce them clothed anew in his inimitable language.

EDWARD SCOTT.

#### Literary Gossip.

A SECOND series of Poems and Ballads by Mr. Swinburne is in the press, and will, it is hoped, appear at the end of the month. The most considerable poem in the volume is an unpublished one upon the subject of Marlowe.

MISS GERTRUDE JACOB is preparing for the press an abridgment of her biography of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

At a meeting of the Committee for organizing a Conference of Librarians, held at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the acceptance by Mr. Winter Jones of the office of President was received. The days for the Conference were fixed for Tuesday, October the 2nd, and the three following days. A list of authorities, with other suggestions for papers to be read at the Conference, which the Honorary Secretary had drawn up, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Trübner and Mr. Overall were added to the Organizing Committee, and it was resolved to ask permission of the Board of Management of the London Institution to hold the meetings of the Conference in their theatre. The Committee agreed to meet again on Monday evening next, at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Grafton Street.

THERE are above fifty candidates for the new Principalship of University College, Bristol. The College seems to be prospering in many ways, and we have before us an excellent introductory lecture by the teacher of Classics. It is a pity that the people of Bristol do not subscribe a little more liberally, for ample funds are essential to the prosperity of such an enterprise.

THE July number of the *Nineteenth Century* will contain articles by two members of the House of Lords and five members of the House of Commons, viz., Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (on Turkey), the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (on the Ridsdale Judgment and its Results), Mr. Gladstone, M.P. (on Authority in Matters of Opinion), Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. (on Medical Women), Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P. (University for Manchester), Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. (Round the World in the Sunbeam, first article), and Mr. Grant Duff, M.P. (Five Nights' Debate).

PROF. MICHAELIS, of Strasbourg, has just completed a monograph which is likely to provoke some discussion. The professor, who is an authority on all matters which have to do with the history of sculpture, confidently affirms that he has discovered among the treasures at Holkham a genuine bust of Thucydides. The paper is being translated by the Rev. A. Napier, librarian to the Earl of Leicester at Holkham; it enters at some length into the history of portraiture among the ancients. There is some prospect of the Pitt Press venturing to publish the same learned professor's 'Catalogue of Sculpture in the Private Galleries in England.'

To the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly Magazine*, Mr. George Meredith will contribute a novelette, and Miss Frances Power Cobbe a paper entitled 'A Peak in Darien.'

MESSES. OLIVER AND AIREY, of the Railway Clearing-House, will shortly issue 'The Handbook of Stations, Sidings, Collieries, &c., of the various Railways throughout the Kingdom for Commercial Purposes.' The book has been enlarged, so as to admit information which will henceforth be furnished by the executive of the railway companies. It will distinguish goods and passenger stations, and will give the requisite accommodation for loading and unloading heavy goods, crane-power, &c.—no less than 12,500 stations being arranged for this purpose in alphabetical order. It will show the county in which they are situated, and the lines to which they belong.

MR. J. C. MC'COAN, late editor of the *Levant Herald*, is now engaged in writing a new work on modern Egypt, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, under the title of 'Egypt as It is,' 'The Khedive's Egypt; or, the Old House of Bondage under New Masters' is the title of a new work which Mr. Edwin de Leon, ex-Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, is preparing for immediate publication by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

MR. BEAMONT, of Warrington, has recently printed for private circulation an interesting pamphlet on the Roman Station at Wilderspool, in Appleton, Cheshire, conjectured by some to be the Condate of the tenth Iter of Antoninus.

MESSES. HACHETTE & Co. will publish shortly a large work with more than sixty plates, engraved on copper, relating to the excavations of Monsieur Carapanos at Dodona.

The first part of Luther's translation of the Old Testament, embracing the Pentateuch, appeared in 1523 at Wittenberg. The second, which was already finished on the 4th of December of the same year, appeared, like the first, in large quarto. It contains the portion from Joshua to Esther, 416 leaves, and has many pictures. Prof. Kindscher, of Zerbst, has found in the ducal archives of that place almost the whole MS. of this latter portion, in Luther's own handwriting.

The fiftieth year of the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, a periodical founded by Prof. Hengstenberg, and edited since his death by Pastor Tauscher, is to be celebrated as a jubilee on the 1st of July next. This journal is the organ of the Lutheran party in the national church; and is uncompromising in the advocacy of orthodox views. Of late years it has lost much of its former ability; the intolerance remains.

FROM the papers of the deceased David Frederick Strauss his son has just printed (not published) a selection from the poetical compositions which that celebrated critic wrote at different times, chiefly as a memorial for the friends who knew and esteemed him. The volume presents the author as a man, showing a different side of his mind from that which is apparent in his theological writings. Instead of being the hard, intellectual, incisive critic, the Strauss of these letters has an emotional and poetic temperament and keen sensibility, he is beloved by the friends who are faithfully

attached to him and he returns their affection. The poems breathe deep feeling—a feeling of solitariness accompanied with a quiet patience amid sadness and suffering. They are appropriately arranged, according to the times when they were written. The writer's profound affection for his daughter is conspicuous in various pieces. With the exception of some relating to his childhood only one is addressed to his son, but that is very expressive. Many allusions occur to the unfortunate relations existing between the writer and his wife. His friend Rapp is addressed very often. One effusion is peculiarly interesting, that upon Kuno Fischer, December 27th, 1856, when he received a professorship at Jena, after thirty years exile. On the whole, this *Gedenkbuch* places the author in a favourable light, as a son and father, a writer gifted with poetic talent, a friend beloved by a select circle, to whom the volume will be a welcome present.

WE regret having to record the death, on the 14th ult., of Mr. W. B. Kelly, the well-known Roman Catholic publisher, of Dublin. Mr. Kelly had been for some time in declining health.

DR. WAGNER's edition of 'Doctor Faustus,' one of the London series of English classics (under the general editorship of Messrs. Hales and Jerram), will be out in a few days. Mr. Jerram's 'Paradise Regained' and Mr. Wheatley's 'Every Man in His Humour,' also of the same series, are in the press. Mr. Hales is preparing a second edition of his Milton's 'Areopagitica,' published by the Clarendon Press.

THE fallacy which lurks in the ordinary use of the word "Supernatural" is the subject of a paper contributed by Mr. Conder to the forthcoming number of the *Dublin University Magazine*.

ON the 12th inst., Prof. L. K. Daa, the eminent Norwegian historian and political writer, died at Christiania, in his sixty-eighth year. Much that is English in the character of the Norwegian Constitution is owing to Prof. Daa, who was a pronounced Anglo-maniac.

IN the July-August number of the *International Review*, ex-Governor Washburn will discuss 'The Feasibility of a Code of International Law.' Mr. Washburn strongly advocates a Court of Arbitration. In the same number, Mr. Whipple will have an article on Barry Cornwall.

BARON J. DE ROTHSCHILD is to give the Société des Anciens Textes Français a reprint of the very rare old 'Mystère du Vieux Testament,' of which no MS. is known. M. Paulin Paris will edit for the Society 'Le Livre d'Artur,' from two MSS.; and M. A. Weber will edit 'La Vie du Pape Saint Grégoire,' in verse, from five MSS. The Society has just sent out to its members an edition of 'Guillemme de Palerme.' The Society is, without doubt, a success.

A NEW journal of sacred and classical philology, to be edited by members of the American Philological Association, will be brought out next January by Dr. Charles H. S. Davis, of Meriden, Connecticut.

PART I. of the third volume of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society

has just been issued to the members. It contains some good papers on Roman remains and camps, on some local churches, and on an old family, the Orfeurs, of Highclose. It is well illustrated, and makes an interesting number.

DR. KOHUT, the well-known author of the essays on Persian words and Persian Eschatology in the Talmud, published some years ago in the *Transactions* of the German Oriental Society, announces a critical edition of the celebrated Talmudical Dictionary of R. Jehiel, of Rome, known as the 'Arukh.' The edition will be based on seven MSS. of the work, and critical editions of the Talmudical books will be taken into account. We hope that Dr. Kohut, who is so well prepared for his task, will be encouraged by material assistance from learned Societies as well as by individual subscriptions.

WE regret greatly to hear of the death of Miss M. Carpenter, the sister of the distinguished physiologist and of Dr. P. Carpenter, whose death we announced only three weeks ago. A singularly good memoir of her appeared in Monday's *Times*. The most remarkable, perhaps, of her writings was her 'Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders,' published in 1850, in which were set forth the principles on which all subsequent measures for the reformation of the young have been based.

WE were mistaken in saying Lord E. Bruce has undertaken to catalogue the wood-blocks in the Caxton Exhibition. It is Lord Charles Bruce who is doing this. Lord Charles is also arranging the early printed books geographically, so that under the name of each town will be found, when possible, a copy of the first book printed there. The loans for the Exhibition have been liberal. The books from Althorpe alone have been insured for something between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*

THE American daily journals are eager to chronicle the Russo-Turkish campaign. The *New York Herald* is represented with the Russians by a correspondent in Roumania, and the "war service" is administered by Mr. Jackson in London. The *New York Tribune* and *New York World* have each sent some half-dozen correspondents to the East. The *New York Times* has three special correspondents with the belligerents, in addition to correspondents at Vienna and Constantinople, under the direction of its correspondent in London, Mr. Joseph Hatton. The *Chicago Tribune* has sent Mr. G. W. Wright to London to arrange a "war service" for that journal. The *Tribune* telegraphs from New York to Chicago the long letters from the seat of war which appear in the *New York Times* in addition to its European telegrams. Several American journalists and military officers have passed through London on their way to "the front," but they will find the difficulties of getting there greater than they imagine. At present it is said only four correspondents, English and American, have received the necessary permissions from the Grand Duke to move with the Danubian army on its advance. The representative of the *Vossische Zeitung* writes in a dismal strain about the manner in which newspaper correspondents are treated in Roumania.



## SCIENCE

## A TRIP THROUGH THE WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT.

I HAVE set myself the task of exploring more fully than has been done hitherto the mountain region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and more especially to determine the age and extent of the geological formations which determine the physical geography of the country. I have collected, for that purpose, numerous mineralogical specimens and fossils, which are at present undergoing examination at the hands of Zittel and Beyrich, of the Museums of Munich and Berlin.

The geological map of Egypt prepared by Figari Bey, abounds in errors. Its author was not a competent geologist, nor were his journeys sufficiently extensive to enable him to construct a correct map. When, two years ago, I was instrumental in establishing the Egyptian Geographical Society, I pointed to Western Egypt as one of the most promising fields for exploration. The Egyptian Staff, however, strenuously opposed my projects, for its chief was of opinion that as long as this mountain region was allowed to remain unknown, it would afford a formidable barrier against an invader. It was even pretended that a scheme for invading Egypt from the Red Sea, prepared by an Anglo-Indian officer, had found its way into the archives of the Staff. Colonel Purdy, in 1871, cursorily examined the country between Beniuef, Keneh, the Gulf of Berenice, and Berber; but the Staff Bureau most persistently refused to publish the results of his exploration for fear of furnishing useful information to an invader. It was then I made up my mind not to rest until I had visited every mountain and every spring within that region. In the course of this summer I explored and mapped a considerable portion of it. I am even now better informed with respect to it than are the officers of the Staff, and shall certainly place the knowledge acquired by me before the public. In the course of fifty-six days I explored the route between Cairo and Keneh, marching during that time two hundred and nine hours. I started on the 24th of March from Heluan, twenty-eight miles to the south of Cairo, and again reached the Nile, at Keneh, on the 18th of May.

On leaving Heluan I at first followed the edge of the valley of the Nile as far as the village el-Eyam, to the south of and near el-Tibin, and then ascended the Eocene limestone plateau, which is separated by the Wady Arabah from the principal plateau further south. Wadi Warag afforded a comparatively easy ascent to my laden camels, for it leads to the water, parting in the north of the plateau; and its south-eastern slope, towards Wadi Arabah, may thus be reached without having to cross valleys. On our left we had the Wadis Ginah, Khallal, and Khafura, which descend in an E.N.E. direction to the sea, whilst on the right were the Wadis Na-umieh and Rishrash, which take an opposite course for the N.E. From the summit of the plateau the northern Wadi As-khar, leads down to Wadi Arabah, which it joins to the east of the well el-Araideh. It took us nine hours to cross Wadi Arabah in a south-easterly direction, to the mouth of the southern Wadi As-khar, which, with its numerous tributary wadis, leads up to the southern Hamada (4,100 feet).

This southern Wadi As-khar, like its northern namesake, is hemmed in by the picturesque cliffs of the nummulitic plateau. It is distinguished amongst all the desert valleys of Egypt by its luxuriant vegetation, an outlier of the Flora of Palestine, which is represented here by numerous species, found nowhere else in Africa, and amongst which the graceful *Salvia Palestine* is most conspicuous. That portion of the nummulitic plateau which bounds Wadi Arabah on the south is covered with a luxuriant growth of herbs and shrubs, but there are no trees. Mount Sinai, which is separated from it by the Gulf of Suez, constitutes the connecting link with Palestine. Having explored the entire system of the southern Wadi As-khar, and spent a few days

on the Hamada collecting botanical specimens, I proceeded to the monastery of St. Antonius. I thence explored Wadi Hamad,\* a broad valley descending from the Hamada. My caravan was forced to make a long detour past Cape Zafarana, but I crossed the mountains in a direct line to the monastery of St. Paul, which lies in the north-eastern corner of the Hamada. A beautiful Wadi, called Rigbe, i.e., the Path, leads to the precipice (3,940 feet), at the foot of which nestles the monastery, at an elevation of 1,290 feet above the sea. Wadi Rigbe is remarkable on account of its wonderful accumulations of debris, which forms perpendicular walls along both sides of the torrent-bed, and points to glacial action, such as Fraas has shown to have taken place also in the Sinai. In this valley I discovered a wild Pistacia, a tree not hitherto found elsewhere in Egypt. Having thoroughly explored the middle-cretaceous formation near the monastery of St. Paul, which abounds in fossils, I took my course towards the south-east, in the direction of the isolated porphyry mountain, Om el-Tennasib, and then, following my former route through Wadi Ghazala, I reached the water-parting between the Nile and the Red Sea, which forms likewise an important geological boundary, as porphyry and hornblende rocks come into contact there with the sandstone, upon which rest the beds belonging to the middle chalk which crop out beneath the nummulitic limestones at the foot of the plateau. I failed to discover here the upper white chalk, which forms so striking a feature in the cliffs bounding the oases to the west of the Nile. I again visited the richly fossiliferous chalk-beds of Wadi Mor, where I discovered several new species of ammonites, remarkable on account of their size.

From Wadi Mor I returned to the east, crossing the water-parting and the line of contact between sedimentary and crystalline rocks, and entered Wadi Haushich. A deep depression in the mountain range bounding this wadi on the south led to a table-land, intersected by numerous valleys, and quite bare of vegetation. Crossing this, we took the direction of Gebel Gharib, which justifies its name of the "isolated," for its dozen gigantic cones rise precipitously above the plain, which slopes down gently to the low coast hills to the north of Gebel el-Set. This mountain is undoubtedly the culminating point of the porphyry chain, which extends from lat. 26° to lat. 29° N., and probably of all Egypt. Nares, on the Admiralty chart, gives it an altitude of only 5,740 feet, and Gebel Dukhan, one of the summits of Gebel Omm el-Sidr, is made to exceed it to the extent of 120 feet; but this cannot be correct. Unfortunately, an ascent of the Gharib, more correctly called Raghib, is not to be thought of, on account of the extraordinary steepness of its summit. From Gebel Gharib, I proceeded in a south-south-westerly direction, past Gebel Dara, to Gebel Mangul, where we found excellent drinking-water in a natural cistern, formed of a deep cleft in the greenstone, although no rain had fallen during three years. I deposited there my baggage, and started with some of the unladen camels for the sea-coast, which I reached at Cape Dhib, at the northern extremity of Gebel el-Set.

After an absence of five days I returned to Gebel Mangul by a more southern route, and then followed the eastern slope of the centre mountain range as far as Gebel Kufra. The number of mountains whose altitude exceeds 5,000 feet is very large here, and I was able to fix the position of only a comparatively small number amongst them. I reached Wadi Abu Sidr, which extends from Gebel el-Dukhan—Porphyrites Mons of the ancients—towards the sea. This valley is named after its Sidr trees (*Zizyphus Spina Christi*), which grow wild here near a Roman cistern, two hours' march above the mouth of the wadi, but are met with nowhere else in Northern Egypt. About an hour and a half's walk above these Sidr trees, on the north-western slope of Gebel Dukhan, are the famous porphyry quarries. The remains of a cistern with draw-well are seen in the centre

of the valley, and there I discovered the name of Lepsius, who had visited the spot on the 15th of March, 1845, when travelling from Wadi Hamamat to Gebel el-Set. On the western side of the valley are the ruins of a Roman settlement, and of a temple of the time of Hadrian, with a Greek inscription. Masonry embankments and zig-zag roads lead up to the quarries, which lie at an elevation of 800 feet above the valley. No trace of a road exists in the valley, and its bottom has probably been covered with shingles and fragments of rock, as at present. At the mouth of Wadi Sidr, however, a ramp may still be seen, where the blocks were placed upon two-wheeled carts, which could travel thence without difficulty over the water-parting near Gebel Gattar to Keneh on the Nile. Even now this road is perfectly practicable for carriages, but the stations along it have been allowed to fall to ruins. Nor does the road to the sea offer any obstacles, and Gebel el-Esh, to the south of Gebel el-Set, at all events, may be reached easily. Leaving Wadi Abu Sidr, I proceeded to the mouth of Wadi Belih, where I saw grotesquely-shaped Gneiss rocks, and solid blocks of extraordinary dimensions, some of hundreds of cubic metres in volume, were lying in the bottom of the valley. With the mechanical appliances now at our command, these blocks might easily be conveyed to the sea-coast. A remarkable isolated mass of serrated mountains, which I propose to call the "Fishbone Range," lies to the east of Gebel Gattar. Like the other mountains of the neighbourhood, it is composed of a pale-red quartz-porphry, and its twenty or more "needles" rise to a height of 3,000 feet above the notches which separate them. These conical summits are of extraordinary steepness; and if ever a photographer should visit this region, he will be amply rewarded by picturesque and grotesque mountain scenery such as this. At the Gebel Gattar we provided ourselves with an ample supply of water, which trickles there through the gravel, resulting from the decomposition of quartz-porphry. This was the fourth year in which no rain had fallen, and the annual Flora had disappeared altogether. About a couple of hours' walk below the watering-place in Wadi Gattar are the ruins of a Roman station, with an ample cistern and well-preserved troughs of cement for cattle.

We had now before us a four days' journey along the old porphyry road, where no water is met with. This road led past three other Roman stations, of which the first is now known as el-Der (the monastery), the second as el-Saki (draw-well), and the third as el-Kheta (the wall). The ruins still enable us to form an idea of the original condition of these stations. The size of the masonry cisterns, which were connected with draw-wells (Sakies) and cattle-troughs, challenges admiration. I consider it to be an open question whether these cisterns were filled by rain, in which case they must have held a supply sufficient to last for several years, or whether the water was procured from deep wells, as in the oases of the Libyan desert, or carried thither from the Nile. The ruins of numerous dwelling-houses, and traces even of gardens, prove that these stations must have numbered many inhabitants. At a spot to the south of the second station, es-Saki, the ruts cut by cart-wheels into the fine gravel can still be traced, and there is no fear of confounding them with the tracks of camels who recently passed the spot in large numbers, until the sulphur-mines of Gimsah were given up about five years ago. No rain has fallen in this region, between lat. 26° and 27° N., for six years; every trace of herbage has disappeared; but the acacias (*A. tortilis* and *A. Ehrenbergiana*) still flourish in the midst of aridity. The Bedwins say that their roots extend for one hundred paces, and I believe them. During the latter portion of my wanderings, my camels nearly succumbed from want of forage and water, for the heat was almost unbearable, and at noon the temperature regularly rose to 113° F. We considered ourselves fortunate when we reached the Nile early on the fourth day.

The whole of my main route to the south of the

\* Named after the Hamad or wild fig-tree, *Ficus palmata*.

monastery of St. Paul coincides with that followed by Wilkinson fifty-five years ago, and I have taken pains to collect materials for a map, those collected by my predecessor having been lost. The determination of the western extent of the Egyptian nummulitic plateau formed one of the most interesting subjects of inquiry during the last few days of my excursion. I ascertained that it coincided with a line connecting Keneh with Suez. The Eocene limestone hills do not extend far to the south of Keneh, nor far towards the east. About three hours to the north-east of that town, the plateau is cut in two by a broad depression, occupied by Wadi Keneh, the longest of Egypt, for it rises in lat. 28° 20' N., being separated by a low saddle from Wadi Hanashieh. Wadi Keneh follows the eastern edge of the limestone plateau, from which several other wadis descend towards it, amongst which is Wadi Gurdhi, which joins near the Roman station, el-Kheta. Wadi Tarfeh is the only other wadi which intersects the limestone plateau from east to west. It is formed by the union of five small valleys, descending from the plateau to the south of Wadi Dakhel, follows the eastern edge of the plateau, and, having received Wadi Mor near the natural cistern of Mgheta (lat. 28° 27' N., long. 32° 12' E.), turns west in the direction of the Nile. Its mouth is not known, but is supposed to be near the town of Minieh. I propose, in the course of one of my next excursions, to make this wadi the object of my research.

G. SCHWEINFURTH.

SIR HENRY JAMES.

THE death of General Sir Henry James is announced at the age of seventy-four. Sir Henry was by birth a Cornishman, the family of the Jameses having been for a long period prominent in the county for its connexion with all liberal movements. He was born at Rosemundi, in St. Agnes, in 1803. In 1825 young James entered the Royal Engineers, and from the first distinguished himself for his scientific acquirements, and especially for his geological knowledge. This led to his being appointed the Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, which he conducted for several years, under Sir Henry De la Beche, who was then Director General. On the death of Col. Colby, in 1854, he was appointed to conduct the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain, and in 1860 he received the honour of Knighthood. Considerable activity has been shown in this department of the public service, during the whole period of Sir Henry James's direction. Not only have the Surveys, on the several scales sanctioned by Parliament, been carried out, but the maps, especially those on the one-inch and the six-inch scales, with every improvement, have been regularly published, at very short intervals. Sir Henry James availed himself to the utmost of photography, the electrolyte process, and other applications of science. He also paid much attention to the process styled "Photo-Zincography," by means of which he was enabled to print and publish copies of the Doomsday Book, of many ancient charters, and other documents of historic interest. Sir Henry was the author of 'Notes on the Pyramids,' 'On the Tin Trade of the Phœnicians,' and other works of scientific interest.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

WE have received from Mr. James Wyld a 'Map of the country between Odessa and Constantinople,' which bears the date 1877, but is apparently printed from an old plate upon which a few railways have been inserted, in order to bring up the map to date. This simple and inexpensive process may avail in the case of a country of which we possess a regular survey, but it certainly does not suffice where, as in the case of Turkey in Europe, we have no such survey. Need it therefore be wondered at if Mr. Wyld's Map is incorrect in several important particulars?

Lieut. Conder has now completed the translation of the six thousand names collected during the survey of Palestine for the memoir. Among

them he has found a hundred and fifty names which he proposes for Biblical sites previously unknown, and in addition to these there are very many which throw light upon Egyptian, Samaritan, Early Christian, Talmudic, and Crusading geography. The method pursued in the collection of these names, which will form not the least important result of the Survey, was as follows. A guide accompanied the surveyor, and gave the name on the spot, it was repeated in camp in his presence, and written down by the scribe, a good Arabic scholar, of Beyrout, who was attached to the party. When possible, the name was also compared with that given in the official lists. The late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake had a very unusual knowledge of the peasant dialect, and, so long as he lived, the name-lists derived great benefit from his services. One of the results is the correction of previous blunders. Thus a place which had been translated "the Fountain of the Fleishy Damsel" now appears as "the Fountain of the Mock Orange" (*Styrax officinalis*), and another one, called "the Ditch of Eggs," is stated by Lieut. Conder to mean "the White Hollow." Of course in so many names there are a large number of no importance whatever, but as there are only 700 in the whole of the Bible relating to Western Palestine, these will all probably be found in Lieut. Conder's long lists. Nearly all the classical names, such as Scythopolis, Eleutheropolis, Ælia Capitolina, and Caesarea Philippi, have disappeared entirely, showing that they never took root among the people. On the other hand, the more common names sometimes survive, as *Koloniya* for *Colonia*, *Burjmus* for *Pergamos*, *Kastil* for *Castellum*. And many names can be traced to the Crusaders, as *Sinfil* for *St. Gilles*, *Bardawil* for *Baldwin*, *Dastrey* for *district*.

There are also less direct ways in which the nomenclature may illustrate history. Thus the Egyptian records show that the Hittites extended their dominion at one time to the borders of Egypt. In Philistia there is a *Hatteh*, which Lieut. Conder suggests may be named from them, as well as the *Kefr Hatteh* in the centre of the country. The "Avim," a people of whom very little is known, dwelt in "walled towns" as far as Gaza. On the borders of Philistia is a *Beit Amva*, in a district where several "Hazors" occur in the Bible, and where remains of great flint walls surrounding the ruined towns are still standing. And, in the district once inhabited by the Cherethites, a division of the Philistines, is a village called *Keratiyeh* (with the *Kaph* and *Te* as in the Hebrew), which Lieut. Conder suggests may preserve a memory of the tribe.

Lieut. Conder contributes to the July Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund notes on the above points, in which he explains certain dialectic peculiarities of the peasants, and gives lists of new identifications proposed by him. He has also sent in short papers on the Holy Sepulchre, the discovery of the *Asmerie* at Jerusalem, Sychar and Shechem, and other points. Major Wilson will furnish a short paper commenting on M. Ganneau's description of the Jewish tombs in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and there will be plans and drawings by Major Wilson, Mr. H. W. Harper, and Capt. Hamilton, R.E.

The American Association for Palestine Research, who have issued a Fourth Statement on which we shall report next week, have sent over to the English committee, as a present, a complete set of their new photographs. There are 100 of these, and when we get across the Jordan, which is not till after the first twenty, we are on ground very little of which has been visited by the photographer. The views are exceedingly well taken, and from an architectural point of view of considerable value. Among the most important are photographs of Luke Phiala which occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, the temple of Kunawat (Kenath), the castle of Saichad (the Saichah of King Og), the vast ruins of Bozrah, the church and convent of Um el Jemel, a town which contains some of the most interesting ruins

in the Hauran, and the now famous ruins of Mashita, discovered by Canon Tristram. There are also photographs of Amman, Arak el Emir, and Jerash, but they add little information to what we already possess from Capt. Warren's trans-Jordanic series. There is a splendid field in this country for an archaeologist, and although less interesting from a biblical point of view than Western Palestine, there is no doubt that if a good man could be got to stay there, dig, sketch, and examine, he might bring home a magnificent harvest. These photographs are lying at the office of the Society, 9, Pall Mall East, where any visitor can see them.

Mr. Stanford is bringing out a series of capital Tourists' Handbooks of the Counties of England. Mr. George F. Chambers's 'Sussex' is one of the best books of the kind we have seen. It is concise, but omits no information that may be of use or interest to the traveller, and leaves no place to which historical, antiquarian, or other interests attach unvisited. Almost equally good is Mr. G. Th. Bevan's 'West Riding of Yorkshire.' In one respect these handy guide-books are, however, capable of improvement. There are no plans of the principal towns. We know how highly these are appreciated by the tourist, whom they render in a large measure independent of local guides, and we hope Mr. Stanford will supply them in future editions.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 14.—Sir J. Hooker, President, in the chair.—The Emperor of Brazil, Sir H. Barkly, Prof. Dewar, Sir J. Fyfe, Rev. N. M. Ferrers, Prof. Judd, Mr. McLachlan, Prof. O. Reynolds, Dr. W. Roberts, Prof. J. Thomson, and Prof. W. Turner were admitted into the Society. The following papers were read: 'On the Minute Structure and Relationships of the Lymphatics of the Skin, and on the Ultimate Distribution of Nerves to the Epidermis and Subepidermic Lymphatics,' by Mr. G. Hoggan and Miss Frances E. Hoggan; 'Electrostatic Capacity of Glass and Refractive Indices of Glass,' by Mr. J. Hopkinson; 'On the Difference of Potential produced by the Contact of Different Substances,' by Prof. Clifton; 'On the Physiology of Sugar in Relation to the Blood,' by Dr. Pavy; 'Photographic Image of Stratified Discharges,' by Mr. W. Spottiswoode; 'On the Length of the Spark between two Spherical Surfaces of the Chloride of Silver Battery,' by Messrs. W. De La Rue and H. Müller; and 'Correction of Note on the Electromotive Properties of Muscle,' by Dr. Sanderson.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 14.—F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair.—Notice was given of sundry amendments to the Draft Statutes proposed by Col. Lane Fox, Messrs. Brabrook, H. Dillon, Price, and R. Smith. These will have to be considered and determined on at a special meeting on July 4, at 4.30 p.m.—Mr. B. H. Combe exhibited and presented four silver pennies of Edward the Confessor, found at Seddlescombe, Sussex.—Mr. E. P. Shirley exhibited another of those curious bronze moulds for making ornaments to Irish shrines or *Cumdach*, found on his property in Ireland. Two of these, it will be remembered, were exhibited before the Society during the last year or two (*Proceedings*, 2nd Series, vi. 340), and had been also found near Lough Fea.—The Rev. J. H. Joyce exhibited a very beautiful drawing of a carved cubical capital-shaped block of chalk, the corners of which were occupied with mask-like heads of almost Assyrian type, and the centre was filled with a disc-like ornamentation, which recalled, in some degree, the ornamentation both on Saxon brooches and on the gold objects found at Præneste. On the top was a hollow depression with a drain carried through the chalk. Mr. C. K. Wahn remarked that the block was probably the superior member of a columnar *piscina*, and might be assigned to the tenth or early part of the eleventh century.—Mr. Freshfield exhibited a large number of photographs of buildings (chiefly



churches) at Constantinople, accompanied by a running commentary, full of illustrative details.

**STATISTICAL.**—June 19.—J. Heywood, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. E. G. Ravenstein read an elaborate paper 'On the Populations of Russia and Turkey.' The former of these empires has 84,584,482 inhabitants, the latter only 25,986,868, or, including Egypt, Tripoli and Tunis, 43,408,900. The population of Roumania is 4,850,000, of Serbia 1,352,500. The population of Russia increases at the rate of 1.1 per cent. per annum, the increase amongst the Jews being at least double what it is among the Christians. With respect to Turkey there exist no data for calculating the increase, though it is most probable that the dominant race does not increase at all, a fact accounted for by vicious practices prevailing amongst the women, and by the sacrifices demanded from it for the defence of the empire. Some curious facts were communicated with respect to the proportions between males and females. Throughout Asiatic Russia, and in a considerable portion of European Russia, the male sex preponderates. The same fact has been noted in Roumania, in Greece, and in other parts of Europe. The author thus summed up the results of his investigations:—In the Russian empire there are 100 Russians to every 50 members of other nationalities, and 100 Christians to every 16 Mohammedans and Pagans. In Turkey, on the other hand, 100 Turks have opposed to them 197 members of other nations, and 100 Mohammedans, 47 Christians. The advantage in both these respects is therefore entirely on the side of Russia, and the position of Turkey must appear in still less favourable light, if we look at the details of the geographical distribution of the dominant race and religion, and bear in mind the interest existing amongst Slavs and Greeks on behalf of some of the races dwelling within the limits of that empire.—A number of diagrams, illustrating the accounts of the banks of England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and Russia, were exhibited, and remarks made thereon by Mr. E. Seyd.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—June 5.—Prof. W. H. Flower, V.P., in the chair.—Letters and papers were read: from Dr. A. B. Meyer, enclosing a paper by the late Dr. Bowerbank, describing five new species of Sponges, discovered by Dr. Meyer at the Philippine Islands and New Guinea,—from Mr. E. L. Layard, 'On the exact Localities of certain Species of Birds of the Islands of the South Pacific,' and on a paper by Mr. E. B. Sharpe, 'On the Cuculidæ of the Ethiopian Region,'—from Mr. A. G. Butler, 'On a Collection of Lepidoptera, made at Cape York and on the South-East Coast of New Guinea by the Rev. J. S. MacFarlane, of these, five butterflies and four moths were described as new to science,—by Dr. A. Günther, 'On a Collection of Fishes made during the late Arctic Expedition by Mr. Hart, naturalist on board H.M.S. Discovery,' amongst which was a new species of charr, from a lake near the winter quarters of the Discovery, which was proposed to be called *Salmo Naresi*,—from Mr. D. G. Elliott, 'On the Genera and Species of Iridinæ or Sub-family of Ibises,'—from Mr. M. Jacoby, 'On some new Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from Various Parts of the World,'—by Messrs. P. L. Slater and O. Salvin, 'On Six apparently new Species of Birds from Collections lately received from Ecuador and Peru,' amongst which was a remarkable new Duck of the genus *Fuligula*, from the vicinity of Lima, Peru, proposed to be called *Fuligula Nativi*, after Prof. Nativ, its discoverer,—by Mr. A. H. Garrod, the Third Part of his series of papers 'On the Anatomy of Passerine Birds,' treating specially of some modifications of the Tracheophonine Larynx which he had lately ascertained to occur in the genera *Pteroptochus* and *Grallaria*,—by Mr. G. F. Angas, 'On a Collection of Land and Fresh-water Shells from South-West Madagascar'; amongst these, Mr. Angas pointed out three new species of *Helix*, one of *Bulimus*, and one of *Physa*, which he proposed to call *Helix Watersi*, *H. Bal-*

*stoni*, *H. Ekongoensis*, *Bulimus Balstoni*, and *Physa Madagascariensis*; and 'On a remarkable Shell from Japan,' which he named *Thatcheria mirabilis*, also the description of a new species of *Leiodomus*, from Kurrachi, Scinde, proposed to be called *L. Kurrachensis*.

**PHILOLOGICAL.**—June 15.—Mr. Henry Sweet, President, in the chair.—Prof. Kern, of Leyden, was elected an Honorary Member, and Mr. W. Wakeford, an Ordinary Member.—Mr. H. Nicol read the remainder of a paper, 'On some Points in Early English Pronunciation.' From Salesbury, in 1567, identifying English *u* with Welsh *uw*, and discriminating it from French and Scotch *u*, as well as from other identifications of English *u* with English *you*, Mr. Nicol inferred that in Early Modern English long *u*, as in *duke*, and close *ew*, as in *new*, were (as maintained by Dr. Weymouth) diphthongal, either *yu* or *iu*, and not *yy*, the simple French sound with which some early authorities, followed by Mr. Ellis, identified them. He also showed, from the Early Modern distinction between close and open *ew* (*new*, *dew*) existing in Chaucer (as noticed by Dr. Weymouth), in correspondence with the Old English distinction (*nīwe*, *dēaw*), and from words of French origin in *u* final or before a vowel being often spelt with *ew* (*meue*, *Fr. mue*), and rhyming on the English close diphthong, that Middle English replaced French *u* in this situation by *eu*; but that French *u* before a consonant, as in *duk* (*Fr. due*), which is never spelt with *ew*, preserved its simple *yy* sound in Middle English. This distinction was confirmed by Northern English, Hampole, before 1350, rhyming *fortune* = *fortune* on *some* = *soon*, both having the *ew* sound (also written *u*) still common in Scotch, while final *u* is treated as *ew*; and living proof was adduced from the Teviotdale dialect, in which *u* before a consonant, as in *use* substantive (*Fr. us*), is simple *ew*, this word rhyming on *goose* (*O. E. gōs*), while when final it is the diphthong *ew*, *due* (*Fr. dû*) = *dæu* coinciding with *dew* (*O. E. dēaw*) also = *dæu*, not with *do* (*O. E. dō*) = *dæx*. In the final section of his paper Mr. Nicol pointed out that Orm's system of marking the shortness of a vowel by doubling the following consonant broke down when the consonant was itself followed by a vowel, showing that Middle English, like Swedish and Italian, distinguished double from single consonants when between vowels; Orm could not write *sune* (*son*, *O. E. sunu*) with two *n*'s, though its vowel was short, because that would have made his reader pronounce *sun-ne*, which was *sun* (*O. E. sunne*). The difference existed in the time of Chaucer, by whom *some* (*sunu*), for instance, is always kept distinct in spelling and rhymes from *sonne* (*sunne*); these two differing in the length of the medial consonant, while his *sonne* (*Fr. son*, our *sound*) differed from the first in the length of the vowel. And from Orm sometimes putting a short mark, never a long one, over the vowels of *name*, *stede*, &c., it was inferred that he everywhere preserved the Old English short vowels (*nama*, *stede*), which in such words were in Chaucer's time, as in Modern English (*name*, *stead*), lengthened.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—June 14.—Lord Rayleigh, President, in the chair.—The following communications were made: 'On Mean Values,' by Prof. Crofton, 'On the Canonical Form and Dissection of a Riemann's Surface,' by Prof. Clifford, 'On Eisenstein's Theorem,' by Prof. H. J. S. Smith, and 'Proof that every Algebraic Equation has a Root,' by Mr. J. C. Malet.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC.**—June 12.—Mr. J. Glaisher in the chair.—A paper was read, by Mr. J. R. Sawyer, 'On the Action of Light, Temperature, and Atmosphere upon Pigmented Sensitive Tissues,'—also a paper, by Mr. H. B. Berkeley, 'Notes on the Theory and Practice of Emulsion Processes,'—and a Note on the same subject, by Capt. Abney.—Mr. R. W. Thomas read a note 'On the Nitrate Silver Bath.'

**HISTORICAL.**—June 14.—Dr. B. W. Richardson

in the chair.—The Chairman intimated that five Ordinary Members had been elected by the Council, and that the King of Sweden and Norway, ex-President Grant, Count Benst, and Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann had accepted Honorary Membership; Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann were introduced, and by the Chairman, after a lengthened address, were formally admitted as Members.—In acknowledging the compliment, Mrs. Schliemann read a short paper; Dr. Schliemann also spoke.—Dr. Rogers, on behalf of the Rev. J. Milner, read a paper, 'On the Seventy Weeks of Daniel and Persian Chronology.'—Mr. Moggridge and Mr. St. John Ackers read papers 'On Petra' and the 'History of the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.'—The Chairman intimated that Lord de L'Isle and Dudley had, through the Marquis of Lorne, one of the Vice-Presidents, allowed the Society to examine his collection of historical papers at Penshurst, and that the Council had appointed as examiners Dr. Rogers and Mr. J. Bain.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—June 12.—Col. A. Lane Fox, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. C. Clapham was elected a Member.—Mr. Knowles read a paper 'On Some Recent Discoveries of Flint Implements, Worked Bones, and other Objects in a Kitchen-Midden, at Ballintoy, co. Antrim.' The objects found were exhibited, and Col. Lane Fox and others spoke on the subject, pointing out the desirability of recording such finds and the existence of various objects in close proximity.—The Director read some notes 'On Customs of the Caledonia Women of the Straits Lake and Fraser Lake Indians, and two Legends of the Langley Fort Indians,' by Mr. G. Hamilton. Staff-Surgeon Messer made some observations on the subject of poisoned arrows as used by the South Sea Islanders, and the effects, moral and physical, of them on Europeans and blacks.—Mr. G. M. Atkinson exhibited for the Rev. J. C. Roger, rubbings from a Runic inscription found on a stone in Cunningsburgh churchyard, Shetland Isles, and of a stone with Oghams, found five feet below the surface, at Lunnasting, Shetland Isles.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 8½.—'Comparative Antiquity of Continents, as Indicated by the Distribution of Living and Extinct Animals,' Mr. A. R. Wallace.
- Tues. Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Underground Structure in Driffield, Yorkshire,' Mr. J. R. Mortimer; 'Note on the name,' Mr. J. E. Price; 'Anthropometric Report,' Col. A. Lane Fox and Mr. E. W. Brabrook.
- Wed. Geological, 5.—Special Meeting.
- Literature, 6.—'Etymons of Musical Terms,' Mr. W. A. Barrett.
- Tues. Zoological, 5.—'Variation in Domestic Animals,' Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier (Davis Lecture).
- Antiquaries, 8½.—'Flint Implements from Warwickshire,' Mr. T. Burgess; 'Aldworth Effigies of the De la Beche Family,' Mr. T. Goodman.
- Psychological, 8½.—'Reports of Psychological Facts; Psychology of Wit and Humour,' Mr. Sergeant Cox.

#### Science Gossip.

THE Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the British Association will commence on Wednesday, August 15th, at Plymouth. The President is Prof. Allen Thomson. The Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Mount-Edgemore, Lord Blachford, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. W. Froude, and Mr. C. Spence Bate. The Local Secretaries are Messrs. W. Adams, W. Square, and H. Whiteford. On Thursday evening, August 16th, there will be a Soirée; on Friday evening, the 17th, a discourse by Prof. Warington Smyth 'On the Physical Phenomena connected with the Mines of Cornwall and Devon.' The Presidents of Sections are as follows:—Mathematical and Physical Science, Prof. G. C. Foster; Chemical Science, Dr. Abel; Geology, Mr. W. Pengelly; Biology—Department of Zoology and Botany, Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, President of the whole Section, will preside; Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Prof. Macalister; Department of Anthropology, Sir Walter Elliot; Geography, Admiral Ommanney; Economic Science and Statistics, the Earl of Fortescue; Mechanical Science, Mr. Edward Woods, C.E.

We have to notice the death of Mr. John J. Griffin, F.C.S., at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Griffin was long connected with the scientific world, and of late years more especially has he been associated with our chemists, as the inventor

and constructor of many ingenious pieces of chemical and physical apparatus. Mr. J. J. Griffin was born in London in 1802. He was the author of 'The Radical Theory of Chemistry,' a 'System of Crystallography,' of 'Chemical Recreations,' a 'Treatise on the Blowpipe,' and other works. He was also the editor of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.'

BOTANISTS will be glad to learn that several volumes of the series of 'Colonial Floras,' projected by the late Sir Wm. Hooker, are in progress. The 'Flora of Mauritius and of the Seychelles,' by Mr. J. G. Baker, is nearly ready. The third volume of Prof. Oliver's 'Flora of Tropical Africa' is far advanced at press, and the seventh and final volume of Mr. Benthams 'Flora Australiensis' is also in the hands of the printer. When shall we hear again of the 'Flora of India'? It is time another instalment of that was ready.

CAPT. R. BEAVAN, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having devoted his leisure hours to the study of the freshwater fishes of India, is about to give the results of his researches to the public in the shape of a handbook describing the characteristic peculiarities of all the species at present known, and intended as a guide to students and district officers. Messrs L. Reeve & Co. will be the publishers.

We have received from Mr. Stone, Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, a copy of some extremely useful tables he has formed, and calculated to facilitate the computation of star-constants. All who have had anything to do with the reduction of a large mass of star-observations will feel very grateful to Mr. Stone for these tables, which will enable them very considerably to diminish the amount of labour necessary in these indispensable calculations. They form an Appendix to the Cape Observations for 1874; and Mr. Stone has used them extensively and with great success in the reduction of the large accumulation of meridian observations at the Cape, which he is endeavouring rapidly to make available for use. Furnishing the means of taking out by interpolation the star-constants from the approximate place of the star, they appear to make it unnecessary to publish the constants in star-catalogues, which are not unfrequently used when somewhat too much out of date.

The small planet, No. 170, discovered by M. Perrotin at Toulouse, on the 10th of last January, has received the name Maria.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue for Canada, Col. A. Brunel, has recently issued a Report, which is a choice example of a true appreciation of science. The Reports on weights and measures, and those on the analyses of food and of gas, are full of scientific information.

JABLOCHKOFF'S "Electric candle" was tried at the West India Docks on Friday evening, June 15th. A magneto-electric engine supplied the electricity, and it was satisfactorily proved that a steady and brilliant light is secured by the arrangement which M. Jablochkoff has introduced.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., Mr. John Jones, the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, died at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, at the early age of forty-two. Mr. J. Jones was for eleven years the Secretary of the Cleveland Iron Masters Association, and of the North of England Iron Manufacturers Association. He was really the founder of the Iron and Steel Institute, and the editor of its *Journal* from its commencement. He wrote a good book on 'The Geology of the South Staffordshire District.' He edited two or three newspapers, and was in every way a remarkable example of a man, possessing the power of applying scientific knowledge, acquired by enormous industry, to the practical purpose of life, with unfailing success.

The gold medal of the St. Étienne Mining Association has been awarded to M. F. Laur, editor of the *Écho des Mines*, for his essay on the treatment of coal-mines, with especial reference to the applications of science to ventilation, lights, &c.

## FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—5, Pall Mall East. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Duak.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—5, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS. Open from Ten till Six.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

LA ROSÉE du MATIN.—This admired Picture, by Jules Lefebvre, is included in GOUPIL & COMPANY'S EXHIBITION of MODERN CONTINENTAL PICTURES.—Fine-Art Galleries, 25, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

GOUPIL & CO.'S EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS CONTINENTAL PICTURES, including important Works by Meissonier, Gérôme, Fortuny, Diaz, De Nivola, Sorbi, Fromentin, Villéger, Troyon, Israëls, Lefebvre, Marias, Mauve, Daubigny, &c. NOW ON VIEW at their Fine-Art Galleries, 25, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.—Open daily from Ten to Six o'clock. Admittance, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed), each 3½ by 2½ feet, with 'Dream of Filate's Wife,' Christian Marjory, 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaphas,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

*The Roman Forum: a Topographical Study.*  
By Francis Morgan Nichols, M.A. F.S.A.  
(Longmans & Co.)

ROMAN topography offers to the archaeological student problems of such difficulty, that it is not surprising that few writers should have had the courage to attempt their solution. To balance the vague allusions of poets, the casual hints given by Latin historians, and the testimony of inscriptions for or against certain conclusions, to disentangle the piled-up mass of mediæval legendary names, notes of monastic pilgrims and accounts of buildings extant in the Middle Ages which are heaped together in the *Mirabilia Romæ*, is a task sufficient to deter even more laborious scholars than England usually produces from undertaking it.

In the Appendix to his 'Rome and the Campagna,' Mr. Burn has treated of the main points lately brought to light in Roman topography, but Mr. Nichols has attacked some of the problems which Mr. Burn had declined to enter upon.

Within the last few years, a new interest has been added to such studies by the numerous alterations and enlargements which the Italian government has made in Rome, and from the important excavations which have been carried on in the Forum Romanum. It is to these excavations that Mr. Nichols has devoted his archaeological studies, and he has produced a book which contains a most scholarly revision of all the researches and conjectures of previous writers upon the topography of the Roman Forum. He also gives us his own opinion on some controverted points. He has founded this opinion upon what has been revealed by the latest excavations in that Forum. Mr. J. H. Parker, in the volumes he has lately published on the Forum, relies mainly upon his practised skill in detecting the date of ruins by the style of architectural work which they show, and has not thought it necessary to appeal much to the ancient writers of history, upon whose testimony topographers had previously based their conclusions. Mr. Parker has thus in our opinion omitted the greater portion of an archaeologist's duty, and has seriously diminished the value of his work.

Mr. Nichols, on the other hand, is careful to quote in full all the passages of Latin and Greek writers which furnish elucidations of

the questions he discusses, and he does so with the accuracy and care of a ripe scholar, with a most extensive knowledge of ancient history and literature, and with the eye of a practised and skilful draughtsman.

The point which is most attractive in his study of the Roman Forum, is that which contains his endeavour to explain the outlines of a Rostrum, a fig-tree, and a statue, with a row of buildings behind them, which the bas-reliefs discovered in the Forum in 1872, and usually called the "Trajan Monument," contain.

Mr. Nichols has given a sketch of the row of buildings there represented, as he supposes them to have appeared to the eye of the artist of the bas-relief, and has most carefully marked out the points of view from which he thinks the outlines on the two bas-reliefs must have been taken. On the right-hand of one of the bas-reliefs, and on the left-hand side of the other, the same figure of Marsyas is represented, and over him a fig-tree, and at the other end in each case stands a Rostrum. From this Mr. Nichols concludes that the two scenes represented in the bas-relief must be taken from opposite sides of the statue of Marsyas and the Rostra, and that the spectator is supposed in the one instance to be looking towards the western corner of the Forum, and in the other towards the southern corner of the Forum. The author calls this the south-east view of the Forum, but it seems to us that the direction in which his engraving of the Forum on p. 68 looks, must be rather southern than south-eastern. He proceeds to say that "in the two scenes the spectator is supposed to be placed on different sides of the Rostra, but in both cases the statue and fig-tree are seen in the same relative position or nearly so—the tree to the left of the statue. In order that these two objects should be so seen from the right and left of the Rostra, we must suppose both of them to have been before the Rostra at about equal distances from it." The author thus most ingeniously removes an objection which would be felt on first reading this explanation of the buildings represented in the bas-reliefs. He then proceeds to state that the bas-relief in which the fig-tree and Marsyas appear on the left contains a view of the temple of Vespasian and that of Saturn, in which he follows Brizio's paper in the *Annali* of 1872. In the restored view, on page 69, Mr. Nichols has also introduced the front of the temple of Concord on the right. We presume that he supposes this to have been broken off the bas-relief, as a large piece appears to be wanting in the remaining stones at this end. In his restored view, Mr. Nichols appears to us to diminish too much the size of the arch of Tiberius, which stood under the temple of Saturn, and his assumption that the Julian basilica, as rebuilt by Augustus, was of the Tuscan style of architecture, is not very probable. It seems more likely that Augustus would have introduced the Ionic or Corinthian order, the latter of which had been brought to Italy by Sylla, and had become popular, as we may see in the portico of the Pantheon and in the remaining columns of the temple of Castor. In the background of the other bas-relief, Mr. Nichols supposes that we have a continuation of the Basilica Julia, and then a gap which represents the place where the temple of Castor would be seen, if the whole line of buildings were

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visible; and then on the extreme left we have, he thinks, the heroon of Julius Caesar and the arch of Augustus. He ingeniously suggests that an equestrian statue of some Emperor may have excluded the view of the temple of Castor, and seems to think that the temple of Vesta, which ought to be seen in the distance, was perhaps concealed by some other projecting building or monument. The principal objection to this opinion is that the equestrian statue would probably have been introduced by the sculptor of the bas-relief, and not omitted. But we feel sure that Mr. Nichols's conjectural restorations will be so attractive to the lover of Roman topography that, unless a more fatal objection than this can be brought against them, they will be adopted by most candid students as a great addition and assistance to our realization of Roman history.

Mr. Nichols's conclusions, drawn from the bas-reliefs, as to the position of the Rostra and the Lacus Curtius, also possess high interest. He accounts for the growth of the fig-tree represented in the bas-relief (which he identifies not with the Ruminal fig-tree, but with the one mentioned by Pliny as growing in the middle of the Forum) by assuming that it stood upon the religiously protected space called the Lacus Curtius. He then most ingeniously seeks to determine the position of the Rostra in the following manner:—

"It has been remarked that between the porticoes of the temples of Saturn and Vespasian an arch is seen, which appears to be one of those belonging to the loggia or gallery of the Tabularium. Now the relative position of these two porticoes is such that it is only from a certain limited area, traversing the open Forum, that any interval would appear between them. We may conclude, therefore, that the site of the Rostra, from the immediate neighbourhood of which this view is supposed to be taken, was within these limits or very near them. Somewhat eastward of the monument last described, upon the very line which commands a view between the porticoes of Saturn and Vespasian, the ruin of the base of a building has recently been excavated, which may not improbably be a part of the Rostra themselves." (P. 76.)

Assuming Mr. Nichols's notion that the temples of Saturn and Vespasian are represented in the bas-relief, and that the arch is a part of the Tabularium, to be correct, this assignment of the site of the Rostra is certainly very valuable. It must, however, be remarked that the Rostra which appear in the bas-relief have somewhat the aspect of being a mere temporary suggestum or platform placed in the Forum for the special occasion on which the Emperor was to appear.

The author seems, however, upon the whole, to have given us a more probable explanation of the buildings indicated in the backgrounds of the bas-reliefs than Brizio has done, and his identifications are admirably supported and justified. We may safely say that he has made a valuable contribution towards the final settlement of the great question of the position of the Rostra in the Forum Romanum; and that although it cannot yet be asserted with anything like positive certainty that the ruin which has been found on the spot where he thinks the Rostra stood must have been a part of the real Rostra, yet Mr. Nichols has added a considerable amount of probability to such a conclusion.

Other points of Roman topography in which our author differs from previous archaeologists are the position of the earliest basilica of

Rome, the Basilica Porcia, the usually received explanation of the Janus summus, medius, and imus of Horace, the site of the temple of Jupiter Stator, and the position of the palace of Augustus.

With regard to the Basilica Porcia, he places this building, in his plan given on p. 181, at the eastern angle of the Curia, a position which differs from that given by others, as by Mr. Burn, in his 'Rome and the Campagna.' Mr. Burn places the Basilica Porcia on the north-east of the Curia and at the back of the so-called Mamertine prison, where Becker and Bunsen also place it. It seems to us that while Mr. Nichols's arrangement of the site of this basilica certainly makes it more accessible from the Forum, it is, at the same time, too far removed from the probable position of the place called Lautumia, which was apparently to the north of the Curia, near the prison of the kings, as the passages quoted by topographers from Varro and Livy seem to indicate. The student of Horace and Cicero will be interested in Mr. Nichols's remarks upon the Jani. His words are as follows:—"Janus, in the sense of a street, or the middle of Janus, *Janus medius* appears in the writings of Cicero and Horace as the Bourse or Exchange of Rome." Mr. Nichols then says that the Janus was the name of the street which ran down the north-eastern side of the Forum, from the arch of Augustus to the Curia, passing between the Tabernæ Novæ and the Basilica Paulli; and that Janus summus, medius, and imus merely mean the top, middle, and bottom of this street. This is, of course, as every student of Horace will know, directly opposed to the remarks of the Scholiasts preserved in the Scholia Cruquiana, and to a commentary on Horace which bears the name of Acro. Bentley, one of whose notes on Horace is quoted by Mr. Nichols (p. 242), seems to have suggested the idea of Janus being the name of a street, and not a row of statues or of archways. Mr. Nichols has also endeavoured to show that the received opinion about the Argiletum as a district on the north of the Forum is mistaken. The Argiletum, he thinks, was the name of a street which ran from the Forum to the Subura, and formed a main thoroughfare between some of the important districts of Rome.

He says, with truth, that names which first belonged to a district may, in course of time, become concentrated upon the main street in that district, as in the case of "the Strand," "Pall Mall," and "Piccadilly" in London (p. 245, note). Here, however, we meet with possibilities rather than probabilities, for there is no statement of an ancient author which can furnish more than enough ground for the possibility that the Argiletum and the Janus were streets. When Mr. Nichols, therefore, says that the Argiletum "was probably carried under the lofty wall inclosing the Imperial Fora by the broad archway which existed to the east of the Colonnade until the seventeenth century," and is represented in Du Perac's views, we must take leave to change the word "probably" into "possibly." What may be possibly the truth is all that we can hope to attain to in many questions of this kind, and a greater or less probability, approaching certainty on the one hand and mere possibility on the other, is the result of many careful investigations and researches in Roman topography.

On the site of the temple of Jupiter Stator Mr. Nichols differs from previous writers, with much reason, as we think. The ruin which stands on the right as we enter the Palatine excavations, near the corner next to the arch of Titus, has been supposed by Rosa and others to have belonged to the temple of Jupiter Stator. Mr. Burn, in his scholarly and careful work on 'Rome and the Campagna,' has said that the ruin does not resemble in any way what we should suppose to be the foundations of a temple, and that the temple must probably be looked for elsewhere along the side of the Palatine; and Mr. Parker, in his 'Forum Romanum,' has said that the site of the Porta Mugiana is still undecided, leaving us to infer that we may consider the site of the temple which stood near the gate as yet undecided.

Mr. Nichols argues that the statue of Cloelia, on the position of which at the top of the Sacred Way, and also opposite to the temple of Stator, as inferred from Livy and Pliny, Becker and others have relied in fixing the site of the temple of Stator, was not placed on the top of the Sacred Way; and that though it may have been on the Sacred Way, we have no means of determining its exact site. He thinks, therefore, that Becker's argument from the position of this statue is worthless. Our author then discusses the argument drawn from Dionysius's account of the battle between Romulus and Tatius, which account he compares with those of the same event in Livy and Plutarch. These accounts, he thinks, only show that the temple was close to the Forum. Proceeding to what he considers more direct evidence, a passage of Plutarch in the life of Cicero is quoted, where we have the temple in question placed "in the beginning of the Sacred Way as you go up to the Palatine":—

"The Forum, he says, being naturally taken as the starting-point, the 'beginning of the Sacred Way' would be the point nearest the Regia, where the Sacred Way, in its ordinary sense, commenced. And this, he thinks, is made more clear by the words 'as you go up to the Palatine.' The Summa Sacra Via, if treated as the beginning of the Sacred Way, would be the beginning to persons going down to the Forum, not to those going up to the Palatine."

Mr. Nichols, therefore, concludes that this temple was near the Regia, and he supports this conclusion by a well-known passage of Ovid, where Ovid speaks of the temple of Stator as before the front of the Palatine, and by a quotation from Appian, in which Bibulus is represented as retiring from Cæsar's attacks in the Forum to the neighbouring temple of Stator. There was a communication, according to Mr. Nichols, between the Nova Via and the Sacred Way, which may have passed between the Regia and the temple of Stator, "so that the latter was at the corner of the Nova Via, and faced towards the Forum and Capitol." The probable position of the temple has thus, we think, been pointed out by Mr. Nichols most admirably, and though it is impossible to say that we can feel certain of the site of any building which has so utterly disappeared, yet we feel sure that Mr. Nichols is nearer to the truth than any of the previous Roman topographical writers, all of whom, as it seems to us, place this temple at too great a distance from the Forum.

Another of the more generally interesting

points brought forward by Mr. Nichols is the identification of the substructure of a round building lately disclosed at the eastern end of the Forum with the ancient temple of Vesta. Every scholar will recollect the difficulty he felt on first comparing the line of Horace, "ire dejectum monumenta regis templaque Vestæ" with what was usually taken to be the position of the temple by topographers, because that position seemed to be far removed from the waters of the Tiber even in times of flood. Mr. Nichols remarks on this point,—"The highest recent inundation of the Tiber, flooding the excavated Forum through the Cloaca, has reached nearly, if not quite, to the base of the circular ruin which is identified with the temple of Vesta." The ruin which has been often pointed out as the temple of Vesta on the bank of the Tiber, near the mouth of the Cloaca Maxima, has no claim to that distinction. The lines of Horace have no doubt contributed towards the popular application of this name to it. But, as Mr. Burn has pointed out, this round temple in the Bocca della Verità is more probably the temple of Hercules in the Forum Boarium mentioned by Livy.

A further alteration which our author wishes to make in the received ideas about Roman topography does not rest, it appears to us, on such good grounds as his identification of the site of the temple of Jupiter Stator. He would remove the name Velia from that part of the ridge between the Palatine and Esquiline upon which the arch of Titus stands, to the part nearer the Esquiline, behind the Basilica of Constantine. His reasons for so confining the name Velia to the ground immediately behind the basilica do not appear to us to be sufficient. The Velia is plainly said by Varro to have been a part of the Palatine, a sort of outlying district in the Palatine region of Servius (Varro LL. v. 8. 54). And why should not the name Velia have included the whole ridge of rising ground which here runs across from the Palatine towards the Esquiline? Mr. Nichols says that the ridge is not steep enough here, and also that there is no authority for placing the Summa Sacra Via or any monument belonging to it upon the Velia. He thus makes it a question of how far the name Velia included the whole ridge, and we are quite willing to allow that this may have been different at different times, and that, as in many other cases, the extent of the district to which the name Velia was applied became gradually smaller. But we think that Mr. Nichols should have contented himself with pointing out that the name Velia, as marking a distinct spot from that marked by the Summa Sacra Via, was probably confined to the more north-eastern end of the ridge between the Palatine and Esquiline.

With what Mr. Nichols has said in one of his notes about Mr. Parker's idea that the Porticus Livie was between the Sacra Via and the Coliseum we perfectly agree. This site was occupied, we think with Mr. Nichols, at some period certainly between the times of Augustus and Constantine, by the buildings of Nero, and, therefore, cannot be taken to have been the site of the Porticus Livie, which still remained standing in the time of Constantine. We can only regret that so few works of the scholarly type of Mr. Nichols's treatise issue from the English press. Mr. Burn's work on 'Rome and the Campagna' is

the only English book which has of late years treated the topography of Rome with a view to the more vivid and accurate realization of the events of Roman history. Every student of Tacitus knows how much interest is added to the descriptions of that most graphic historian by the identification of historical sites. We, therefore, feel grateful to Mr. Nichols for having undertaken so useful a task, and yet, we grieve to say, a work so little in the present day appreciated by the British public.

#### NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. GOUPIÉ & Co. send us an artist's proof from a plate, engraved by M. Huot, after M. Hébert's picture, 'La Vierge de la Délivrance,' which was exhibited at the gallery in Bedford Street last year, and noticed by us, January 29th, 1876. M. Hébert's picture is one of the most instructive examples of an interesting class, such as only this age could produce. It evinces consummate technical power, directed by complete artistic as well as archaeological knowledge; in fact, it owes existence as much to learning and taste as to that force of genius which, when in harmony with the subject, we speak of as spontaneity. There is even more learning and taste than profoundly pathetic inspiration in the motive and execution of the picture, such inspiration being, we suppose, quite impossible nowadays in such a case. We have the graceful archaism of a pseudo-Byzantine manner, the finish, conventions, and smoothness of the school of Perugino, the fervid asceticism of a certain form of modern French art, which is in itself an affectation, that is, it is hysterical rather than heartfelt. Of sound and natural spontaneity there is little in this picture; but it will not the less move those who are susceptible to impressions of the intense and dramatic kind,—we might, except that not an iota of vulgarity occurs in the work, say the melodramatic kind. The Virgin reposes in a chair, sustaining the naked Infant with both hands at her knee, which seems to be raised for the purpose. Large dark draperies fall from her shoulders to her feet; a white robe, with an embroidered trabea, enfolds her head and body; a large nimbus, sharply defined, and rayed in the manner of Byzantine pictures, of which Russian votive works afford examples at this day, surrounds her head, and lies flat on the ground. A similar nimbus encircles the head of Christ. The background is a flat brocade. The Virgin has the large, dark, lustrous oval eyes, straight, low brows, and lean features of an ardent nature, which is proper to a well-marked Southern race. It is not Greek so much as French in type, character, and expression, and it shows irritability rather than refinement and dignity. The face of the child is nobler, presageful, grave, and earnest. The engraving is a masterpiece, full of tone, and very exquisitely graded in respect to light and colour, marvellously finished.

MM. Dulan & Co. send us 'Die Kaiserli-Konigl. Gemälde-Gallerie in Wien' (Vienna, H. O. Miethke); Lieferung 1, comprising, in large folio, four engravings by Herr Unger, whose transcripts from Cassel and Brunswick we have already admired, reproducing the famous 'Portrait of a Lady,' by Holbein, a beautiful and most characteristic work; the 'Ecce Homo,' by Titian; Ruysdael's 'Forest Scene'; and Rembrandt's 'Portrait of Himself,' so called. On a smaller scale this magnificent book embraces a text in German by Prof. Dr. Carl von Lützow. The book, when complete, will reproduce masterpieces in the Belvedere Gallery, some of which have never been engraved before; and it will appear in twenty-five parts of four plates each, besides minor illustrations, etchings in considerable numbers incorporated with Prof. von Lützow's text. It would be difficult to praise the Holbein beyond the deserts of the engraving, so admirably drawn is it, so rich and clear is the reproduction of the colour and modelling peculiar

to the painter. Each of the remaining three transcripts is admirable, although there is much of Herr Unger's manner in the engraving. Yet each version gives the characteristics of the painter, with, however, a tendency to excess of blackness, such as we generally observe in the otherwise completely satisfactory examples of the engraver's skill. We hope at a future time to write at length of this very remarkable publication.

Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co. have sent us an impression from a work engraved after a portrait of the Queen by Herr Angeli. To the best of our knowledge, it is an excellent likeness; but the original picture seems to be a poor one, and the print is poor. The same publishers send us an artist's proof of a plate engraved in stipple by Mr. C. Jeens from Lord Normanton's picture of Lady Hamilton at a spinning-wheel, by Romney. The picture has many charms, including a somewhat dainty simplicity, breadth, and firmness. All these qualities have been carefully, gracefully, and completely rendered by Mr. Jeens, the thoroughness of whose art peculiarly well qualifies him to reproduce a Romney.

M. A. Ballin, Park Villas, Brentford, has published three etchings, by himself, the subjects of which are incidents in the Battle of Trafalgar:—1. 'Morning,' representing the English fleet, with all sails set, hardly moving on the calm sea, the light of the morning sun glowing on their topmost rigging, the lower sails, spars, and hulls still in a sort of twilight; a beautiful study of effect, the ships being rather slightly drawn; the aerial tones are rendered with exemplary delicacy. 2. The 'Engagement between the Redoubtable, Téméraire, and Fougueux,' a terrible contrast to the still and magnificent completeness of the ships which are represented in No. 1. 3. 'The Royal Sovereign and the Euryalus on the evening after the Battle,' with shattered hulls and ruined rigging, the mizzen of the former being lost. The effect is evening. The last etching reproduces a picture by the artist now in the Royal Academy. The works before us are very fine examples of the skill of M. Ballin, to which we have referred on former occasions. They are true etchings, luminous, though a little scratchy—a defect due entirely to the peculiar manner of manipulating with the needle, and quite unnecessary. Their beauty and richness of tone are to be commended and enjoyed; the result is remarkable for solidity and "colour." The designs are full of spirit, and the works—a sure proof of merit—improve on consideration.

We have the first volume of *The Portrait, a Weekly Photograph and Memoir* (Provost & Co.). It contains:—1. Portraits, in a group, of 'The Conference' of statesmen engaged in discussing the Eastern Question, all good and characteristic likenesses, to which is attached a readable and spirited essay by Mr. Sutherland Edwards. 2. A portrait of Mr. W. Black, with an autobiographic essay by himself. According to this, the brilliant novelist began serious studies as an artist, and failed. Yet it seems he thus received the best possible training for becoming an art critic,—so he says; but this may depend on the degree of his failing in practice. Portraits and memoirs of General Tcherniaeff, Herr Joachim, Mr. Woolner, General Ignatieff, Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Layard, and Herr Wagner. Of the portraits, the last is the most striking.

We have, from the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London, the third set of views produced in a permanent mode by Mr. Boal, 86, Warwick Street, Piccadilly, who is likewise publisher for the Society. The former series of this work we have already praised. The present issue consists of six capital photographs of exterior views of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great and the adjacent Cloth Fair; among which the most picturesque is that representing the churchyard, with its close of houses, its tombs, and its spindling trees. 'Cloth Fair' is the most effective, and all the views are full of interest to the antiquary. No one who cares for London as London, no topographer, painter of antiquities, no collector of views of this order, ought to fail to secure copies of these

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really capital photographs, which surpass some of their forerunners, the unpleasant shining surface being absent, and there being even greater clearness and brilliancy of tone.

Messrs. Lucas & Co. have sent us a chromolithographic reproduction of a picture by Mr. Harper, styled 'Mount Sinai,' which represents, with considerable brightness, the distant peaks in light, the nearer hill-sides in a pale blueish shadow; a level valley advances from their bases to the front; in this is an encampment. The original picture is now at Mr. M'Lean's Gallery, Haymarket.

#### DR. SCHLIEHMANN'S EXCAVATIONS AT MYCENÆ.

In your issue of May the 26th you inserted a letter from Athens containing some interesting information on the recent excavations at Mycenæ. The reception accorded to Dr. and Madame Schliemann in this country, testifies to the value attached to their discoveries, and I believe that a more careful examination of Dr. Schliemann's statements—thus far only oral—will go to prove ultimately the substantial accuracy of his views. However, it is not my intention to enter upon a discussion of the scientific side of a question respecting which we possess as yet insufficient data, and upon which none but archaeologists of great experience can safely pronounce. What I consider both just to Dr. Schliemann and incumbent upon me is to take exception to the notion that there exists any ill feeling between him and the Greek authorities. I am very sensible to the flattering testimony as to their conduct, borne by so high and so trustworthy an authority as Mr. Schuyler. But from all the information I possess on the subject, and from all I have heard from Dr. Schliemann himself, I think I may safely say that the very difficult task of, on the one hand, pushing forward the excavations, and, on the other, superintending them on behalf of the state, was gone through with rare tact and patience on both sides. The undertaking was not an easy one, and must have presented, on more than one occasion, intricate and embarrassing questions for solution. Differences of opinion must naturally have arisen, and discussion ensued. But I understand that all was arranged amicably at the end by mutual concessions and engagements; so that the apparent defects of existing arrangements must be attributed to the incomplete state of the excavations. We trust, however, that the work will be continued and completed with equal success, and with results as grand as those for which Greece and the rest of the civilized world is indebted to Dr. Schliemann and his lady, my talented countrywoman. This feeling on our part is all the more lively, as we entertain the hope that the value of these discoveries will not be marred by any act of further spoliation of Greece.

J. GENNADIUS.

#### "RESTORATION."

As we promised last week, we reprint the manifesto of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, as our readers may like to see a document that has been so freely and unfairly criticized. It is, indeed, worth reading as a clear and vigorous statement of the case against the "restorers."

A Society coming before the public with such a name as that above written [Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings] must needs explain how, and why, it proposes to protect those ancient buildings which, to most people doubtless, seem to have so many and such excellent protectors. This, then, is the explanation we offer.

No doubt within the last fifty years a new interest, almost like another sense, has arisen in these ancient monuments of art; and they have become the subject of one of the most interesting of studies, and of an enthusiasm, religious, historical, artistic, which is one of the undoubted gains of our time: yet we think, that if the present treatment of them be continued, our descendants will find them useless for study and chilling to enthusiasm. We think that those last fifty years of knowledge and attention have done more for their destruction than all the foregoing centuries of revolution, violence, and contempt.

For Architecture, long decaying, died out, as a popular art at least, just as the knowledge of medi-

eval art was born. So that the civilized world of the nineteenth century has no style of its own amidst its wide knowledge of the styles of other centuries. From this lack and this gain arose in men's minds the strange idea of the Restoration of ancient buildings; a strange and a most fatal idea, which, by its very name, implies that it is possible to strip from a building this, that, and the other part of its history—of its life, that is, and then to stay the hand at some arbitrary point, and leave it still historical, living, and even as it once was.

In earlier times this kind of forgery was impossible, because knowledge failed the builders, or perhaps because instinct held them back. If repairs were needed, if ambition or piety pricked on to change, that change was of necessity wrought in the unmistakable fashion of the time: a church of the eleventh century might be added to or altered in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or even the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but every change, whatever history it destroyed, left history in the gap, and was alive with the spirit of the deeds done amidst its fashioning. The result of all this was often a building in which the many changes, though harsh and visible enough, were by their very contrast interesting and instructive, and could by no possibility mislead. But those who make the changes wrought in our day under the name of Restoration, while professing to bring back a building to the best time of its history, have no guide but each his own individual whim to point out to them what is admirable and what contemptible; while the very nature of their task compels them to destroy something, and to supply the gap by imagining what the earlier builders should or might have done. Moreover, in the course of this double process of destruction and addition the whole surface of the building is necessarily tampered with; so that the appearance of antiquity is taken away from such old parts of the fabric as are left, and there is no laying to rest in the spectator the suspicion of what may have been lost; and, in short, a feeble and lifeless forgery is the final result of all the wasted labour.

It is sad to say, that in this manner most of the bigger Minsters, and a vast number of more humble buildings, both in England and on the Continent, have been dealt with by men of talent often, and worthy of better employment, but deaf to the claims of poetry and history in the highest sense of the words.

For what is left we plead before our architects themselves, before the official guardians of buildings, and before the public generally, and we pray them to remember how much is gone of the religion, thought, and manners of time past, never, by almost universal consent, to be restored; and to consider whether it be possible to Restore those buildings, the living spirit of which, it cannot be too often repeated, was an inseparable part of that religion and thought, and those past manners. For our part we assure them fearlessly, that of all the Restorations yet undertaken the worst have meant the reckless stripping a building of some of its most interesting material features; while the best have their exact analogy in the Restoration of an old picture, where the partly perished work of the ancient craftsman has been made neat and smooth by the tricky hand of some unoriginal and thoughtless hack of to-day. If, for the rest, it be asked us to specify what kind or amount of art, style, or other interest in a building, makes it worth protecting, we answer, Anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque, historical, antique, or substantial; any work, in short, over which educated artistic people would think it worth while to argue at all.

It is for all these buildings, therefore, of all times and styles, that we plead, and call upon those who have to deal with them to put Protection in the place of Restoration, to stave off decay by daily care, to prop a perilous wall or mend a leaky roof by such means as are obviously meant for support or covering, and show no pretence of other art, and otherwise to resist all tampering with either the fabric or ornament of the building as it stands; if it has become inconvenient for its present use, to raise another building rather than alter or enlarge the old one; in fine, to treat our ancient buildings as monuments of a bygone art, created by bygone manners, that modern art cannot meddle with without destroying.

Thus, and thus only, shall we escape the reproach of our learning being turned into a snare to us; thus, and thus only, can we protect our ancient buildings, and hand them down instructive and venerable to those that come after us.

#### THE MANX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners have, since our last report, made a tour of inspection through the parishes of Arbory and Malew. On the first afternoon the archæa remains in the immediate neighbourhood of Castletown were visited.

The next day the pair of tumuli on the estate of Ballacrauk were inspected. The largest of these is a chambered barrow, 130 feet in circumference. The chamber is not underneath, but within the mound. It is probably the finest example of the kind in the Island, unless indeed the unexplored Cronk-howe-moor be a tumulus. Among other places visited were "The Giant's Grave," two large blocks of stone placed in a line, and standing north and south of each other, and the site of "The Black Fort," mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in 'Peveril of the Peak.'

On the next day Malew churchyard was inspected, where two pieces of runic stones were examined. The old chapel of the Friary, in the village of Arbory, now used as a barn, was also inspected. The Commissioners then visited an ancient well, the water of which was probably used for the purpose of baptism, and which is still visited by numbers of persons on St. John's Eve.

On the last day the Commissioners drove to Ronald's Way, where tradition says a great battle was fought in the thirteenth century; probably that recorded in the 'Chronicon Mannie et Insularum.' Coshynhawin—The Foot of the Stream, was the next place. To reach it necessitated the walking across a large field, in which were discovered a number of flint flakes, several of which were pronounced to be arrow-heads. It was only in one spot these flakes were found; in no other part of the field could any be discovered. Rushen Abbey and St. Michael's Island, with its old church, and the fort erected by the Earl of Derby in the seventeenth century, were also inspected.

Hardly any excavations have been made as yet, but they will be commenced before the summer ends.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, for pounds, on the 16th inst., the following pictures: C. Calthrop, An Amateur Artist, 100. W. Müller, A Winter Scene, 100. E. J. Niemann, Swaledale, 137. Sir G. Gilbert, Gil Blas and the Doctor, 137. T. Webster, Hop-pickers, 192. J. H. L. De Haas, Cattle on the Scheldt, 111. G. Israels, The Widow, 225. L. Munthe, A Winter Scene, 204. Heilbuth, Bougival, 252. C. R. Leslie, Juliet, 147. Sir E. Landseer, The Challenge, 106. G. Syer, Near Capel Curig, 152; Goltzi Gogo, North Wales, 120; A Mountain Torrent, 157; A River-bed, with figures, 210; Crossing a Bridge on the Holyhead Road, 147; A Welsh Landscape, 199; A Coast Scene, with rough water, 126. J. Linnell, sen., A Landscape, with cattle, 676. B. W. Leader, A Hayfield in Worcestershire, 126. T. S. Cooper, A Landscape, with cows and sheep, 262; A Landscape, Evening, with cattle, 189. J. Webb, Fort Rouge, 136. J. B. Pyne, Shoreham, 126.

The same auctioneers also sold, for pounds, on the 18th inst., the following water-colour drawings: H. Gastineau, Ehrenbreitstein, 57. Miss E. Thompson, The Scots Greys advancing, a Sketch at Aldershot, 63; The Ferry, French Prisoners of War in 1870, 63. W. Müller, A Street in Cairo, 53. D. Cox, An Old Water-mill, North Wales, 84; A View in Wales, with a Peasant Girl and Calf, by F. W. Topham, 183. W. Whittaker, A Welsh River Scene, 52. J. W. Oakes, Arundel, and Cumber Castle, Sussex (the two), 105.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

We are glad to be enabled to state that commissions to paint large pictures, one on each side of the large hall for public meetings in the Town Hall, Manchester, were accepted by Messrs. F. Madox Brown and F. Shields, on Friday in last week. The particular medium to be employed by the artists is not yet decided on, but it is to be

of the nature of fresco or water-glass. Considering the difficulties caused by the climate, and the conditions proper to the hall, we trust fresco may not be attempted. MacIse made the largest experiments in the use of water-glass that have been attempted in England. He at last protested against this method. It might, however, be more fortunate in other hands than his. It always seemed to us, who watched the progress of both the noble pictures in the Royal Gallery at Westminster, that MacIse went the wrong way to work. Mr. W. B. Richmond, who has tried encaustic on a considerable scale, strongly advocates this mode for works such as those in view at Manchester, saying that it is durable—indeed, practically imperishable in this climate—easy in operation, and possesses all the qualities of fresco and none of its drawbacks. It has been decided to paint on the wall itself at Manchester. The subjects of the intended pictures will illustrate the history of Manchester.

The alterations which have been for some time in hand at the British Museum are now so far advanced as to permit the opening of an addition to the entrance hall on the Reading-Room side; they have curtailed the long vestibule to the Reading-Room, and greatly increased the dignity of the hall by adding two large pillars to balance those already existing at the entrance to the building, and by enlarging the hall itself on the Reading-Room side in a corresponding manner. The entrance hall is now a very noble one.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Academy, held on Monday evening last, Mr. W. H. Davis, A.R.A., was elected R.A., and Messrs. J. B. Burgess and P. R. Morris, A.R.A.s.

The Salon, Paris, was closed on the 20th inst. at 6 p.m.

We understand that Mr. Wallis, our recent correspondent on the subject, proposes to take up and exhaust the art-works of Jan Van der Meer of Delft, the number of which is very limited, while they are scattered between Vienna, Berlin, Cassel, Amsterdam, Paris, and London. A picture of an old woman, ascribed to him, was sold with the collection of Mr. M. Anderson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. What has become of it?

A new edition, "entirely rewritten and considerably augmented," of M. Vosmaer's 'Rembrandt, sa Vie et ses Œuvres,' has been published by M. Nijhoff, of the Hague. Mr. Nutt is the London agent for this valuable book.

A FINE-ART Exhibition will be opened during the present month, to remain open for several months at the new School of Art, Derby, under the patronage of the Dukes of Devonshire, Rutland, and other distinguished persons. The object is to establish a comprehensive collection of paintings and sculpture, and of works of art illustrating the manufactures of Derbyshire.

Messrs HARDWICKE & BOQUE have published, for Mr. W. Renton, a well-written pamphlet, entitled 'Gustave Doré,' which contains a vigorous onslaught on the spectacular painter. Generally agreeing with the writer's criticism, we think he has thrown his pains away. No reasoning, nor appeals to taste and learning such as these, will touch that section of the British public which finds pleasure in the Bond Street gallery. It would have been fair on Mr. Renton's part if, while lamenting the deterioration of M. Doré's powers, he had bestowed attention on the singular merits of his early designs.

MM. GOUFIL & Co. have sent us 'De Christelijke Kunst en Holland en Vlaanderen, van de Gebroeders Van Eyck tot aan Otto Venices en Pourbus,' 'L'Art Chrétien en Hollande et en Flandre,' &c. (Amsterdam, F. Buffe en Zonen), Parts 11 to 15, inclusive. We have already warmly commended the preceding ten parts of this work, which comprises in each part an engraving on steel by M. C. E. Tassel, with a text, critical, historical, biographical, and expository, by one or other of the contributors to the work, MM. Moll, Alberdingk Thijm, Van

der Kellen, A. Siret, Weale, Slecckx, &c., including some of the ablest Dutch and Belgian writers. The essays are printed in parallel columns in Dutch and French. The five parts now in question treat severally of Q. Matsys's 'Virgin and Child,' the picture at Amsterdam, which has certain distinct qualities referring to the Italian school, and most closely to that of Parma—it was, indeed, long attributed to Parmegiano; Engelbrechtsen's 'Descent from the Cross,' a triptych; pictures by Blondeel, a beautiful 'Virgin and Child, with Saints,' a charming example of the fusion of Italian and Low Country motives and styles; two pictures of the 'Passion,' by L. Van Leyden; the 'Descent of the Holy Spirit,' attributed to Joosten Van Calcar, and now in the church of St. Nicholas at Calcar; the 'Acts of Mercy' and 'Last Judgment,' by B. Van Orley, both at Antwerp, in the Chapel of the Orphelins. The essays are in the highest degree interesting and critical. This publication is to be completed in twenty-four parts. They are issued at the rate of three in a year. The subjects appear in chronological order of the painters. At least, such is the case at present, but how "Christian" art is to be illustrated in the remaining nine parts if we have already got to Van Orley it may be hard to say.

## MUSIC

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEHL with AUER, last time this season, TUESDAY, June 26 Quarter-past Three, St. James's Hall.—Quartet, No. 11, Beethoven (first time); Trio, B. Flat, Schubert; Quartet in D, Mozart. Violin Solos, Anst. Piano Solos, Jæhl.—Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas & Co. and Ollivier, Bond Street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent Street entrance.—Prof. ELLA, Director.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT, Royal Albert Hall, July 4, at Eight o'clock.—Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Helen D'Alton, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley. Solo Violin, Herr Wilhelm. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sydney Napier.—Boxes Grand Tier (ten seats in each), Four guineas; Loggia (eight seats in each), Three guineas; Second Tier (five seats in each), Two guineas.—Amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, Numbered, 4s.; Unnumbered, 2s. 6d.; and 5,000 Admissions, 1s.—Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and usual Agents. Correct Book of the Words to be obtained only at the Hall.

### ROSSINI'S 'OTELLO.'

It would be of essential service to tenors, native or foreign, if they would pay a visit to the Haymarket Opera-house, and take a lesson in the art of a legitimate school of singing from Signor Tamberlik. They would learn the secret of preserving their voices, through the experience of the Roman tenor, now in his fifty-seventh year; they would be taught how to declaim recitative, and they would derive inestimable advantage from striving to imitate his consummate skill in the delivery of the scales. At the same time aspiring tenors of the die-away style would comprehend how it is that a singer who came here twenty-seven years ago can still command the sympathies and excite the nerves of a large audience. And yet Signor Tamberlik had always one physical defect in the *timbre* of his otherwise incomparable voice, he had the *vibrato* in 1850, and he has it in a greater degree, of course, in 1877; but a much younger artist, the French baritone, M. Faure, also a vocalist of the first class, has also the *tremolo*, and it was curious, when the two sang together as Otello and Iago, to listen to the vibratory tones of both, and yet, apart from this defect, vocalization so dramatic and so forcible, has been rarely heard; such are the results of a sound style, of intellectual interpretation, and of histrionic powers. There are some silly persons with an ambition to be considered original and paradoxical, who sneer at the possession of a very high note or of a very low note, and who wax indignant because such notes make a sensation in a "gaping house." Now any amateur who is acquainted with the leading continental opera-houses knows that the tastes of opera frequenters are much the same in all countries, and that whether it be in London, in Paris, in Madrid, in St. Petersburg, in Vienna, in Berlin, in Milan, in Naples, in Brussels, or in Amsterdam, the *ut de poitrine* will invariably bring down the "gaping house." It is affectation and ignorance combined to

find fault with singers because they possess exceptional notes in their register; if they can command such compass, it is certain that they have in a degree greater or less the qualities of truly fine artists. And so it will always be—whether a *prima donna* is heard who can sing the Queen of Night *bravuras* in the original key, a tenor who can launch the *ut de poitrine*, or the bass who can descend below the lowest depth deeper still; when the extreme note is produced a burst of cheering will follow. The crusade against the high *ca* is just as absurd as that against *encores*; audiences listen to music for its emotional and sensational effects, and are not disposed to pay any attention to the puritanical nonsense put forward as æsthetic criticism. And the listeners to Signor Tamberlik, therefore, on the 14th inst., when they found that he had still his marvellous *c sharp* (according to the high pitch, by the way, be it mentioned, for the edification of the lovers of the French diapason), saluted the tenor with a cheer that shook the whole house, and was renewed when he repeated the feat. How refreshing to hear again the Rossinian strains, the truly vocal passages, from such artists as Madame Nilsson, the most charming and pathetic of Desdemonas, as Signor Tamberlik and M. Faure, and to listen once more to the brilliant and fascinating orchestration of Rossini's score. In the fiery duet between Otello and Iago, Tamberlik recalled the tremendous rage of Salvi in the tragedy. Subtle and insidious was the *Iago* of M. Faure. The death-scene by Madame Nilsson was made most impressive. Signor Foli will not make any one forget Lablache as the *Elviro-Brabantio*, and there was no reason why Signor Rinaldini should not resume the part of *Roderigo*, in which the dwarfish figure of Signor Carrion, despite his singing, by the side of Tamberlik and Faure was too ridiculous. Sir Michael Costa is in the seventh heaven when he is conducting the operas of Rossini. The overture, march, and accompaniments went splendidly, and the choral singing was unusually good. With such a cast, 'Otello' ought to prove most attractive.

### 'IL VASCHELLO FANTASMA.'

In the direction of Covent Garden Opera-house there is little evidence of any fondness for taking the lead either in the production of new works or in revivals. A good deal of time seems required to calculate the chances of success of works which have long been familiar abroad and gone the round of the Continental opera-houses. Such was the case with M. Gounod's 'Faust,' which, perhaps, would never have been heard at Covent Garden but for its signal success at Her Majesty's Theatre. And so with Wagner's works. It is more than thirty-four years since 'Der Fliegende Holländer' was produced in Dresden; it is seven years since Mr. Wood brought out the Italian adaptation by Marchesi, 'L'Olandese Dannato,' at Drury Lane Theatre; and last season, Mr. Carl Rosa was bold enough to produce the English version by Mr. Jackson at the Lyceum. Fortified by these precedents, the Royal Italian Opera manager has at length ventured to put before the subscribers 'Il Vascello Fantasma,' the Italian translation of the title of the French opera, 'Le Vaisseau Fantôme,' which was done at the Académie Royale de Musique, on the 9th of November, 1842. M. Dietch set the legend arranged by Paul Foucher, who was supplied with Herr Wagner's libretto, sold by the German composer to the Director of the Grand Opera-house, who, however, ought to have bought the score also. As Herr Wagner's masterpiece was noticed in the *Athenæum*, No. 2554 (October 7, 1876), at some length, there is no necessity to go over again the same ground now that a second Italian translation has been given at Covent Garden. We have now to refer mainly to the execution, under the direction of Signor Vianesi, and to the effect the work produced. And it may be at once stated that the interpretation of 1877 is very inferior to those of 1870 and 1876. In the first place, the orchestra is so weak in tone and power in the strings that even the limited Lyceum band was superior; secondly,

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the Covent Garden cast can bear no comparison with the Drury Lane one of 1870, and, on the whole, is inferior to the Lyceum cast, which was certainly not strong. Either because the conductor was nervous last Saturday night, or because he has not mastered the complex combinations of Herr Wagner's score, there was unsteadiness both in the orchestral and choral parts. Matters are not mended in attacks when a director is restless and fidgety, and wildly flourishes his *bâton* with one hand, whilst his left arm is uplifted, stretched out, or pointed at players and singers alternately. Herr Wagner's music requires self-possession, a steady and clear beat, and a conductor ought to start with the conviction that his instrumentalists at least know their parts, and that he can rely on their skill and precision. If there had not been sufficient rehearsals, the opera ought not to have been produced so hastily. The overture and first act may be dismissed with brief notice. The beautiful song of the Steersman, "Fra tempeste" ("Mein Mädel"), was essayed by some weak *tenorino*, who failed to impart to it its due expression. As M. Maurel was unwell and out of voice, any commentary on his singing of the part of the doomed Dutchman must be dispensed with. His attitude in the second act, when Senta is transfixed at the likeness of the Captain to the portrait of the doomed Hollander, indicated, however, that he comprehended the supernatural side of the opera. Signor Bagaglio's fine voice was heard advantageously in some portions of the music of *Dalando*, but he did not seem to have the most remote notion of the character of the genial Norwegian skipper, who is so overjoyed at the prospect of gaining such a rich husband for his daughter. Consequently, the splendid and joyous outbreak, in the second act, of *Dalando*, "Or ben tu puoi" ("Mögest du, mein Kind"), with its exhilarating instrumental undercurrent, was sung without animation, and the by-play, which a good actor would employ, alternately regarding Senta and the Hollander, was quite absent. Signor Carpi was a coldly correct but lifeless *Erik*, although he had two really captivating airs in the second and third acts. The little part of *Mary* is, in Germany, generally assigned to a more prominent contralto than Mdlle. Ghiotti can claim to be. Who that has heard Fräulein Bettelheim in Vienna in this character, small as it is, can forget how it was expanded and made prominent by her acting and singing? The *Senta* of Mdlle. Albani, from whom, after her success in *Elsa* ("Lohengrin") and *Elizabeth* ("Tannhäuser"), much was expected, was, in the opinion of her admirers as expressed in the corridors and in the *foyer* (where genuine criticism is generally heard), inferior to her other Wagnerian delineations; but the performance must be judged by a higher standard. Senta, so to speak, has the key of the position. She is one of the purest and most beautiful of Herr Wagner's creations. The conception does him credit both as a poet and a musician. She is the noble-minded maid, who will sacrifice herself to free the accused Hollander. She is a visionary, perhaps the victim of a delusion, and her constant and steadfast gaze on a portrait, the history of which she describes in the legend, excites the desire to be the woman on earth to free the pale spectre-man from the malediction. The famous Frau Schroeder-Devrient, to whom the composer was indebted for the production of his opera, was the original Senta, and it is, perhaps, most unfortunate for her successors when their interpretation is regarded from the point of view of those who can remember the original representative. Some twenty years afterwards there was Fräulein Krauss (now *prima donna* at the Grand Opéra in Paris), who in Vienna made a sensation in Senta, having at her side Herr Beck, whose Hollander has never been approached. The Hungarian *prima donna*, Mdlle. Ilma de Muraka, in 1870, at Drury Lane, was the nearest approach to Schroeder-Devrient. The objection made to the Senta of Mdlle. Torriani, admirably

sung as it was at the Lyceum last year, applies more forcibly to Mdlle. Albani, namely, the absence of dramatic power; she has not the faculty of taking her hearers by storm by some passionate outbreak. If Senta by facial expression does not awaken sympathy when she first sees the Hollander, there can be little chance of her realizing the part, for her gaze is the first indication of salvation for the sinner. The mechanical and conventional action of the Canadian *prima donna* has no element of romanticism, and her monotonous mannerism is never relieved, so that Senta's power to effect the release from the curse-afflicted Vanderdecken is not credited. The high notes of Senta's part came out brilliantly as usual, but in the medium and lower passages the want of quality combined with the *tremolo* was manifested. There was little enthusiasm exhibited, except in that elevated portion of the theatre, from which applause, under any circumstances, may be expected, and it will require a very superior cast, and a much more finished execution generally, to popularize 'Il Vascello Fantasma,' despite its beauties.

# CONCERTS.

THE scheme of the sixth Musical Union Matinée on the 19th contained a new work, a Sonata, for pianoforte and violin, in A major, Op. 13, composed by the Chapel-Master of the Madeleine in Paris, M. Gabriel Fauré, whose models in classical composition are the great German masters, so far as treatment be concerned; in his themes there is a certain amount of original thinking—signs of pronounced promise. The executants were Signor Jaëll and Herr Auer. The two string quartets were Haydn's in B flat, Op. 13, No. 69, first introduced by M. Saindon, 1845, at the inauguration of the Musical Union; and Schumann's in A, No. 3, Op. 41, first played by Herr Auer in 1871. Signor Jaëll selected for his pianoforte solos Henselt's effective Étude in B flat, the melodious Romanza from Herr Rubinstein's Russian Album, and one of the numbers (in B flat) of the last book of Herr Stephen Hiller's charming series, 'Dans les Bois.' He also played by desire one of Chopin's compositions. M. Lasserre, the skilful violoncellist, had also a solo, and chose Schumann's 'Abendlied.'

It is much to the credit of Mr. Ganz, the pianist and conductor, that, at his Matinée, on the 19th inst., in Dudley House (by permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley), his programme was not confined to operatic selections and royalty ballads. Many of the works were of a high order, as, for instance, Schumann's 'Kinderscenen,' Op. 15, for the pianoforte, played by himself; the "Ave Maria" of M. Gounod, sung by Madame Lemmens, and accompanied by Herr Wilhelmj (violin), Mr. Cowen (harmonium), and Sir J. Benedict (pianoforte); the 'Liebeslieder-Walzer,' by Herr Brahms, the vocal parts by Mdlles. S. Löwe and H. Arnim, Mr. Shakespeare and Herr Von Boehme, and the pianoforte accompaniments by Fräulein Mehlig and Mr. Ganz; a solo for Violoncello, by Schumann (Nos. 1 and 2), 'Stücke im Volkstone,' executed by Signor Pezze; and, finally, Balfe's classical and clever Trio in A major, for piano (Mr. Ganz), violin (M. Paul Viardot), and violoncello (Signor Pezze). Herr Wilhelmj's 'Fantasiestück,' performed by the composer and Mr. Ganz, is also conceived in the right form.

The artists who gave their services for the operatic concert in aid of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, in St. James's Hall, on the 15th inst., were Mdlle. Chiomi, Madame E. Wynne, Miss S. Bertie, Miss A. Butterworth, Miss Purdy, Signori Federici, Bettini, and Monari-Rocca; Signor Tito Mattei (piano), Miss Dunbar Perkins (violin), and Mr. Ganz (piano), the last-mentioned artist, Signor Romili, and Mr. Parker, officiating as conductors. Mr. Lindsay Sloper's Second Pianoforte Matinée was given in Willis's Rooms on the 19th inst. Mr. R. Blagrove's Eighth Concertina Concert took place on the 21st inst. Signor Gustave Garcia's Concert was given in St. James's Hall, on the 19th inst. Mr. John Thomas had his Harp Concert

in St. James's Hall, on the 21st inst., with the co-operation of Mr. F. H. Wright (harp), and the vocalists, Mesdames E. Wynne, Osgood, Enriquez, Sterling, and Robertson; Messrs. Shakespeare, Federici, and Lewis Thomas. Signor Caravoglia had a morning concert in St. George's Hall, on the 20th inst. The Students' Orchestral Concert took place at the Royal Academy of Music room, on the 20th inst., under the direction of Mr. W. Macfarren. Amongst the English compositions were works by Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, J. Thomas, Eaton Fanning, and Miss Oliviere Prescott. Mdlle. Gayard Pacini had a Matinée, on the 20th inst., at Dudley House. Mr. C. Gardner, the pianist and composer, had a concert in Willis's Rooms, on the 22nd inst., with the co-operation of Mrs. Richard Blagrove (piano), Mr. R. Blagrove (concertina), M. Albert (violoncello), and Mdlle. Redeker, Miss E. Moore, and Mr. Cummings, vocalists.

A morning concert, given in Countess Anne's School, Hatfield, on the 20th inst., although principally sustained by the accomplished amateurs of fashionable circles, Mrs. Gilbert Coventry, Miss Mary Alderson, Mrs. Pagden (late Miss Ferrari), and Mr. T. Thorley (tenor), was rendered remarkable by the pianoforte performances of Miss Bennett, who has resolved to commence a professional career. That this lady will occupy the foremost position amongst English executants, there could be no doubt after hearing her masterly reading of the Schubert 'Erlkönig,' transcribed with such thrilling power by Dr. Liszt (one of Miss Bennett's teachers). The work has been illustrated so sensationally by Herr Rubinstein recently, that it was a daring essay on the part of a *débutante* to follow the Russian interpreter; but the lady proved that her manipulation was quite skilful enough to conquer the difficulties, and that she possesses also dramatic expression with a poetic touch. Miss Bennett also performed pieces by Herr Pauer and Mendelssohn, joining Heer Van Biene in the Sonata in D major, Op. 58, by the last-mentioned composer, for piano and violoncello. The concert was in aid of the funds for completing the organ in the parish church. The Hatfield organist, Mr. W. Williams, was the conductor, and was able to display the results of good training of the parish choir. The Hon. and Rev. W. C. Talbot, the Rector of Hatfield, organized the concert, and had no cause to complain of lack of support.

# Musical Gossip.

WE learn that Lord Lindsay, the President of the Wagner Society, and other members of the Committee, along with Mr. Dannreuther, the conductor of the concerts of 1873 and 1874, have resolved to raise a fund to present the composer with an adequate testimonial. They have taken this step in order to carry out the principle on which the association was based, namely, to assist Herr Wagner to establish the National Opera-house at Bayreuth. It is no secret, and it is to be regretted even by those professors and amateurs who do not concur with him in his views of the lyric drama, that Herr Wagner has been suffering severely under the load of the deficit at Bayreuth, and that the recent concerts at the Royal Albert Hall have been of little service to him. He is in ignorance of the present movement of his friends and admirers, who believe that the proposed testimonial is the only way of securing for him the leisure and rest so necessary for the development of his creative powers.

THE health of Dr. Von Bülow, who is now staying near Bingen on the Rhine, is so far restored that he has accepted the engagement so long contemplated, and is to be the conductor of the Choral and Orchestral Concerts at Glasgow. The Musical Festival Committee and the Council of the Choral Union are to be congratulated on having succeeded in inducing the German pianist and composer to take up his residence at Glasgow, in order to conduct the orchestral concerts to be given next winter. Dr. Von Bülow will be

here in November, and an adequate orchestra will be engaged, worthy of the ex-director of the Munich Opera-house. The concerts will be commenced early in November, and will be continued till the first week in January, 1878, after which Dr. Von Bülow's renewal of his recitals in London may be looked for. Mr. Lambeth, the local organist, will continue to direct the Glasgow choir.

THE Handel Festival next Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, will be the great musical event of the week; a foretaste of the performances, by nearly 4,000 executants, was supplied at the Crystal Palace yesterday (Friday), at the public rehearsal. The final trial of the Metropolitan Choir took place on the 15th inst., under the direction of Sir Michael Costa.

THE ninth concert of the Philharmonic Society will be on the 25th inst. Herr Auer and Signor Jaëll will be the solo performers.

THERE will be an afternoon performance, at the Royal Albert Hall, of Haydn's 'Creation,' by Mr. Carter's Choir, this day (Saturday), the announced solo singers being Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Hollins, and Signor Foli.

THE final pianoforte recital by Mr. Charles Halle will be given this afternoon (Saturday).

THE final evening concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will take place, on the 28th inst., in St. James's Hall, on which afternoon Mr. F. Chatterton will have a harp recital at Willis's Rooms.

AT the Festival Service for the Caxton Celebration, last Tuesday afternoon, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Mendelssohn's 'Festgesang' and Beethoven's Hallelujah Chorus ('Mount of Olives') were performed by the full choir.

CONCERTS have been given, both in the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, in honour of the visit of General Grant. American national music was executed by full military bands in addition to the ordinary orchestras. The anniversary overture with chorus, 'Peace,' composed by Mr. Pratt, of Chicago, was introduced at Sydenham.

HERR RUBINSTEIN, after a pianoforte performance at the Elysée in Paris, received from Marshal MacMahon the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The Russian pianist, after playing before the Queen at Windsor, received as a souvenir two of Minton's vases. The composer has returned to Russia to give the finishing touches to his 'Nero,' which will be produced, next winter, at the Italian Opera-house in Paris.

FROM a curious return supplied by the *Milan Gazzetta Musica*, of new operas produced in Italy, we learn that the number is no less than 280 from 1870 to 1876, an average of forty novelties per year. Of all these productions there is really only the 'Aida' of Signor Verdi (brought out first, by the way, at Cairo) that has any chance of living. Some sixteen operas specified as having been successful are more or less shelved or forgotten already. At no period of musical history in Italy has there been a greater dearth of composers and singers than during the last ten years.

A LEARNED writer on music, Ludwig von Köchel, has died in Vienna in his seventy-seventh year. His great work was the 'Thematic and Chronological Catalogue of the Works of Mozart,' which took him twenty years to write. He aided with his fortune the last edition issued by Breitkopf and Hörtel of the compositions of Mozart.

YESTERDAY (June 22nd) a festival was commenced at Cassel for the erection of a monument to Spohr.

AT the Silesian musical festival, held at Breslau on the 10th inst., the soprano part in Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' was sung by Madame Etelka Gerster, the Hungarian artiste, whose debut in the 'Sonnambula' is announced for this evening (Saturday) at Her Majesty's Theatre. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha's opera 'Santa Chiara,' produced at Coburg in 1854, and Paris in 1855, is promised at Covent Garden Theatre for the 30th inst.

## DRAMA

### THE WEEK.

PRINCESS.—Revival of 'After Dark,' a Drama, in Four Acts. By Dion Boucicault.

GAITEY.—'L'Autographe,' Comédie, en Un Acte. Par H. Meilhac. 'Toto chez Tata,' Comédie, en Un Acte. Par Meilhac et Halévy.

GLOBE.—'The Lion's Tail, and the Naughty Boy who "Wagged" It,' a Burlesque. By Robert Reece.

ONE theatre after another reopens as soon as it is closed, and the only houses that are not in full swing are, with the exception of Drury Lane, those which, on account of position or from some other cause, have got an ill reputation. Nowhere, however, is there an attempt to produce a new play, and the critic's office is reduced to a sinecure. At the Princess's, accordingly, vacated by Mr. Jefferson, 'After Dark,' a play of Mr. Boucicault, which has already been revived at the Globe, is now remounted. So weak is the general cast with which it is given, and so offensive are individual performances, there would be no need to do more than chronicle the reproduction, but for the fact that one novelty is introduced. In one of the scenes the action passes in a music-hall. With a view to carry to the farthest point the realism which is the chief attraction in modern melo-drama, a faithful representation of a music-hall is given and real music-hall performers are secured. The public that flocks to the Princess's has, accordingly, an opportunity of contemplating "the great Mackney" and other celebrities of his class, and are enabled to judge of the respective attractions of two rival forms of entertainment. This experiment may safely be pronounced ill advised. Far more talent is displayed in the interlude, for such it is, than in the performance it interrupts, and the verdict of the spectator is not likely to be on the side of the theatre as opposed to the music-hall. It will, of course, be held wholly unimportant by sticklers for realism that the result of carrying it so far as it is now carried is to produce improbabilities far more shocking than are experienced when something is left to the imagination of the spectator. In the present case the spectacle is afforded of a sham audience on the stage listening to and applauding performers every one of whom has his back to it in order to face the real audience. From the censure on the performers it is right to except Mr. Fernandez, who displays rough power, Miss Rose Coghlan, who is always natural and affecting, and Miss Pattison, who displays much promise.

The reappearance of Madame Chaumont at the Gaiety took place under unfortunate conditions. Weariness induced by travel, and cold, the result of our uncertain climate, told upon the actress, who broke completely down in an attempt to sing 'La Première Feuille,' the most familiar and popular of her songs. 'Les Leçons d'Anglais,' which followed, though written with a special view to the English public, was not quite to the taste of the audience, and the singing of Madame Chaumont for the first time in England failed to satisfy or inspirit the audience. Depression, natural enough under the circumstances, was caused by this, and the performance of Toto, in the farce of 'Toto chez Tata,' failed to elicit any strong signs of admiration or approval. It is pleasant, however, to think that the drawbacks from the performance were such as time will remove. The art of

the actress is admirable as ever. It has, in the highest degree, the gift of truth to nature. It is impossible to trace a single sign of artifice, one mark of workmanship. In this respect, it is like vegetable growth as compared with human efforts. The closest inspection scarcely serves to show a sign of effort. As Toto, Madame Chaumont has entered into the very spirit of a boy,—a French boy, of course. She possesses his restlessness, his love for mischief, his querulousness under suffering, his romantic love for something outside the round of his daily life. Her performance is, in its way, unsurpassable. In 'L'Autographe,' a one-act comedy of M. Meilhac, first produced at the Gymnase in 1858, she plays a subordinate part, first taken by Mlle. Rosa Didier, and raises it into an importance of which it does not at first sight appear capable. Julie is a waiting maid, pretty, brisk, *éveillée*. She joins with her master in a plot, the object of which is to get rid of a poet-lover, whose attentions to Madame are beginning to be too close. The manner in which she flatters and cajoles the man of letters, leading him from folly into extravagance, until in the end he stands an object of ridicule to all, even to the woman to whose peace of mind he had begun to be dangerous, is inimitable in its combination of archness and animal spirits. Like everything good, the art of Madame Chaumont improves upon acquaintance. It has most characteristics of humour, and in its wildest mirth or extravagance is often not far from tears. Art more finished and more exquisite in its class the stage does not possess.

Mr. Reece's burlesque of the 'Lyons Mail' is a poor affair, and is, indeed, no burlesque at all. The acting is weaker than the piece. Mr. Righton is not likely to benefit his reputation as actor or manager by a performance such as he now exhibits. He will do well, accordingly, to give his patrons some more substantial fare, and to afford his own talent, which, in its way, is genuine, ampler scope for development.

### Dramatic Session.

SIGNS of the approaching close of the season begin to assert themselves. Mr. Hare announces the last weeks of the Court Theatre, and more than one house which has obtained no great show of patronage has relinquished its attempt to struggle against ill luck, and is allowing the season to drift as it may to an end.

THE Royalty Theatre will open on Monday next, under the management of Mr. Sleigh, with performances by the pupils of the School of Dramatic Art.

A PRELIMINARY announcement reaches us of a Dramatic Reform Association, intended to "focus" into united, persistent action, the occasional efforts of individual reformers. No names are as yet appended to a scheme which requires strong vouchers to entitle it to attention.

THE company of the Palais Royal has taken possession of the Variétés, where, headed by M. Geoffroy, it has appeared in 'Un Pied dans le Crime,' 'La Sensitive,' and other pieces of its repertoire.

THE receipts of the Paris theatres during the past year, April, 1876, to March, 1877, have been published. These, so far as the non-musical houses are concerned, extend from 1,589,127 francs at the Théâtre Français to the Grand Théâtre Parisien, which can only show the small sum of 16,085 francs.

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